The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

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ITS DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

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THE TREASON IN MISSOURI.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

There is no doubt that the rebels are falling back on Manassas Junction, and that they are making all haste to get away from the column approaching from the West. You may depend upon it, they cannot live long at the Junction. There is no water there except what is drawn from wells. It is no centre of provisions, and has no communication with a productive country, or with any great dépôt of supplies, except Richmond, and Richmond needs all her own resources to take care of herself. They must therefore move from Manassas, and towards the South. I repeat this, because of the reiteration of the ridiculous story that they are coming to Washington, with inferior numbers and demoralized men, to attack a thoroughly disciplined and well-equipped force.

Communications have already been opened with Harper's Ferry, and Government laborers are at work repairing the bridge over the river at that place. An attempt was made by the rebels to blow up the abutments of the old bridge, but the blast would not go off. Then the wood. work was fired. In twelve days the regular trains will be running as usual.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MORE TROOPS FOR GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER has demanded fifteen thousand additional troops. He will have them in five days, the men being on hand, and anxious to be off.

Gov. MORGAN agreed with the Government to send a full regiment from New-York every three days, until the entire force was dispatched.

CLARENCE A. SEWARD, of New-York, has been appointed a Major in the regular army. He is now a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Cayuga Regiment.

The list of appointments of officers for the new regiments was completed to-day. The names will be published as soon as they have gone all through circumlocution, and been duly bound round with red tape.

Gov. REEDER has declined the appointment of Brigadier-General, the Administration having decided that it could not receive his acceptance upon the only terms which circumstances permitted him to take it. His offer to exchange into the Volunteer force was necessarily declined for the reason that all those places, though not yet filled, are disposed of.

A son of ASBURY DICKENS, Clerk of the United States Senate, has been arrested as a spy. He was engaged in carrying information of Government movements to the rebels. One of Mr. DICKENS' regular clerks is an officer in the rebel army. Thus the Government aids and abets treason and rewards traitors.

The health of the troops on the other side of the river is remarkably good, considering the continued heat.

The United States Government Printing Office is fully occupied, night and day, preparing blanks for the War and Navy Departments.

The Government has contracted with Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island, for a quantity of his newly invented bomb-shells. The supply is to commence forthwith.

PAYING THE DAMAGES.

A general order has been issued here to-day by Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, calling upon all persons who have incurred any damage to their houses, fields, lands, trees, etc., by reason of the entrance of the troops upon the limits of the department of Northeastern Virginia, to make such damage known to the commanders of regiments holding encampments thereon. The Government proposes to pay the owners for all such damages as soon as they can be appropriately determined.

At Fairfax Station, about fifteen miles from Alexandria, heavy guns are being mounted by our troops.

Gen. LEE recently visited Manassas Junction.

The military railroads are being pushed forward with great activity. The heavy guns from the Navy-yard, sent over the river lately, have been mounted upon the intrenchmants, and now command the roads and the approaches to our camps in all directions.

THE ZOUAVE UNIFORMS.

The Zouaves declined to receive the uniforms recently sent them from New-York, and from the hard service to which that regiment has been subjected, they have come to look rather seedy on parade; they are all in capital spirits, however, and hope to have the opportunity soon to advance from their present position, the duties of which they deem too tame and monotonous.

THE TROOPS AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

McGRUREN'S Cavalry, RICKETT'S Light Artillery, and the New-York Ninth, reached Rockville on Thursday, and left for Edward's Ferry, near Leesburgh. The men are reported all in good health, though the march was a severe one, amidst the heat.

Maj. RINGGOLD'S Reading Artillery are now quartered in the dwelling portion of the Penitentiary, near the United States Arsenal, awaiting orders.

W. D. HATTON, of the Piscataway (Md.) Cavalry, was arrested at the Navy-yard, yesterday, by some of the Seventy-first Regiment, for seditious language. He was sent to jail.

A breach occurred, yesterday, on two sections of the Long Bridge. A herd of cattle were passing over it, when it gave way. Travel was suspended during the day, but it is now repaired.

TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

At Arlington Heights and south of Long Bridge, towards Alexandria, there are now fourteen full regiments. The New-York Twenty-eighth, Germans, are nearest the Government Ferry on the Arlington side of the Potomac. The Thirteenth, Col. WARATH, Syracuse; the Sixty-ninth, Irish, Col. CORCORAN, and the Eighth New-York, Col. LYONS, are near by. Beyond the Heights, at Roach's Mills, are the New-York Twenty-fifth, Col. BRYAN, the First Connecticut, Col. GEORGE S. BURNHAM, and to the westward the Fifth Massachusetts, Col. LAWRENCE, are stationed. The Fifth Pennsylvania, Col. McDOWELL, and First Michiganders, Col. WILCOX, are encamped on the opposite side, east of the Alexandria Road. The New-York Zouaves, Col. FARNHAM, occupy on Shutter's Hill, two miles from Alexandria. Nearer Long Bridge, the four New Jersey regiments are encamped, with pickets stationed regularly down the Alexandria Road to the Long Bridge. These fourteen regiments number almost fifteen thousand (15,000) men, and are all on the left bank of the river. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders, the Cayuga New-York Regiment, three Maine regiments, Twelfth New-York, Col. BUTTERFIELD; the Fifth New-York, Col. SCHWARTZWALDER; Ninth New-York, Col. STILES, and one or two more, are located at Meridian Hill, Kalorama, and Georgetown Heights. Besides those enumerated, there are thirteen regiments, including Col. BLENKER'S Germans and the Garibaldi Guard, north of the city, and about four regiments of the volunteer city militia and regulars, now in and around Washington.

A BALLOON SEEN.

A signal balloon was seen at a considerable elevation over beyond the chain bridge, on the Leesburgh Road, last night, supposed to have been sent up by the rebels, for the purpose of communicating intelligence to Secessionists in this vicinity.

A mechanic from Columbia, S. C., arrived in town last night. He reports that from the hour he left Columbia till his reaching Manassas Junction, he met troops on the way, in large or small numbers. At Manassas he saw Dr. BOYLE and Ex-Mayor LENNOX. The latter passed him through the enemy's lines to our outposts.

The District Volunteers are mounting some thirty-two-pounders at the further end of Chain Bridge. Others will immediately be planted on the hill beyond.

INSPECTION AT ALEXANDRIA.

There was a grand inspection at Alexandria, today, of four regiments, by Gen McDOWELL and Staff—the Massachusetts Fifth, Michigan First, New-York Zouaves and Pennsylvania Fifth; also, Lieutenant TOMPKINS' cavalry corps, and the two light batteries of this Department. The movement caused some excitement in Alexandria, but the show was a very fine one. The Secessionists were somewhat excited, thinking the Federal troops were retiring, and falling back on Washington, through Alexandria.

ELIAS HOWE presented to Col. LAWRENCE and Lieut.-Col. GREENE, of the Massachusetts Fifth, today, in camp, two splendid stallions.

The camp of the Sixty-ninth and the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments were under arms all night, last night, anticipating an attack from the rebels.

The Bunker Hill boys of the Massachusetts Fifth have their celebration of the Seventeenth of June on Monday next, in camp.

POLICE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The police regulations of the City of Alexandria have been put in control of the Massachusetts Fifth, and quiet is now perfectly restored there.

One hundred Government horses were purchased, yesterday, by the War Department, in Baltimore, at prices ranging from $100 to $125 per head.

The new postage stamps will be ready for distribution on the first of August next.

I learn that Mr. SANDERSON'S plan for cooking the food of the troops is likely to be adopted. It will be a wonder if it's done, a great blessing to the troops, and a saving to the country. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest as to the next movement of the Confederate troops, and the mind is instinctively directed to Manassas Junction. The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to effectually meet all contingencies.

The city is remarkably quiet this morning, there being neither extraordinary facts nor falsehoods to produce excitement.

The Second and Third Connecticut regiments, it is said, in addition to the two Ohio regiments, passed over into Virginia last night.

FROM THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

STATE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—EVERYTHING QUIET—DISGUST AT THE RELEASE OF THE CAPTORS—A LOCOMOTIVE SEIZED—A UNITED STATES OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE REBELS—A SCENE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP LINCOLN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

THE FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETE.

The fortifications at this point are now in a state of completeness, dispelling all apprehensions of attack. Fort Corcoran is finished, so far as it can be finished by the soldiers, with the exception of about one hundred and fifty yards of the stockades defending our rear. Nothing is now wanting but the armament of sixteen twenty-four-pounder Columbiads for the bastions and front,—these requiring elaborate platforms before they can be erected. At present we have four twelve-pounder field pieces,—two commanding the road to Fairfax Court-house on the left, and two raking the hills to the right, over which an advance was expected. Judging from appearances, one might say that the fort was intended as a permanent defence for the Federal Capital; and also as a rallying point upon which an advancing column might fall back, if met by superior forces between here and Richmond. The fort itself is large enough to contain three regiments, while behind the lines thrown out on either hand, an army of twenty thousand men could be rallied. In consideration of the labors performed by the Sixty-ninth, and for the purpose of allowing the officers to pull up the drill, neglected of necessity during the last three weeks, this regiment, they say, is to be allowed a rest of eight or ten days after the final completion of the fort, before being sent in any other direction on active service.

RAIDS ON THE REBELS.

Of news there is little or none stirring here that you do not receive before us. For the last two nights the whole camp of the brigade—christened Camp Lincoln by Col. HUNTER, in honor of the President—has been profoundly quiet. We have had no alarms, and nothing to stir the sluggish and sultry stillness, save the occasional raids made by Col. CORCORAN towards Fairfax Court-house, and the almost daily capture of prisoners, horses and "matters contraband of war," within a circle of seven or eight miles around our camp. On last Saturday, as already telegraphed, five rebel soldiers were taken at Ball's Cross-roads, together with three horses, some loaded muskets and revolvers, about half a keg of powder, two rebel uniforms and the muster-roll of the company. On this appeared the names of several F. F. Vs., holding property in the neighborhood, who have since taken their departure for parts unknown, the list having been placed in the hands of Lieut. TOMPKINS, now in command of "Company B," Second United States Cavalry, of whom and which, the rebels seem to stand in the most lively dread. Yesterday one of the scouting parties of the Thirteenth arrested a gentleman named TERRETT, brother to a Col. TERRETT, who is in command at Manassas Junction. But as the poor fellow pleaded hard on the score of a large and suffering family, and readily subscribed the oath of allegiance to the Union, Col. HUNTER consented to his liberation. He cried very piteously while pleading his cause; as did also (a week since at the War Department) the son of Col. WASHINGTON, captured at the head of his troops by Lieut. TOMPKINS, in the affair at Fairfax Court-house. Indeed the lachrymose is the vein of about half the prisoners taken—the other half making no concealment of their joy at being released from a service which they say they were compelled to enter under peril of being regarded as "traitors to the South."

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

It is not to be concealed, however, that much disgust is expressed by those of our men who have taken prisoners, and risked their lives in doing so, at the facilities for release extended by the General Government. "If the case were changed," say the captors, "and they had taken us prisoners, who believes they would have let us off on our taking an oath not to bear arms against the Confederacy?" The release of the thirty-five rebel dragoons captured at Alexandria by the Fire Zouaves, under Capt LEVARICK, is the standard illustration of this complaint. The Union forces feel that the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced will be met by desperate courses—the belief being all but universal that prisoners from the North on secession soil need expect no mercy, unless ample means of signal retaliation be kept constantly on hand by the Federal Government. Every rebel prisoner, therefore, it is argued, should be kept as a hostage for the due treatment of Union prisoners according to the rules of war. A few days ago we had a rumor, on apparently good authority, that the two cavalrymen of "Company B," wounded and left behind at Fairfax Court-house on last Friday week, were to be exchanged for the thirty-five secession dragoons—but nothing has since been heard of it. The men have not reported back, while the Secessionists have been undoubtedly released, after simply subscribing an oath not to bear arms against the Union in the present contest. As to the value of such an oath, every man must judge for himself, on his knowledge of the moral standard existing amongst the class of "poor whites" who form the rank and file of the secession army. Those who certainly *should* be able to judge, are of opinion that the oaths will be disregarded without compunction, on the plea that they were given under duress.

"Treason must be treated in one of two points of view," say those who argue against releasing rebel prisoners on their promise to offend no more. "It is either the highest of all crimes, embracing in its very nature murder, arson and robbery; or it is a venial misdemeanor, not under any circumstances to be punished with death, or any penalty higher than a light fine and brief imprisonment. It is for the General Government to say which construction it means to accept; but certainly, if the latter, then the three hundred thousand soldiers, now in arms for the defence of the Union, should be at once dismissed to their homes." It is not urged that any penalty higher than detention as hostages should be inflicted on prisoners taken with arms in their hands against the Government. But for this much of punishment to them and guarantee to the Union forces, there is but one opinion to be heard.

A CAPTURE.

Last night a detail of 95 men from the Sixty-ninth, under Capt. PATRICK KELLY, advanced about a mile and a half beyond Ball's Cross roads, and took possession of a locomotive and two cars on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, leading from Leesburgh to Alexandria. The track on either side of the train for several miles, was torn up by the rebels, on the night the Union forces crossed into Virginia;—but from the seizure made last night, and certain other indications, it is clear that Gen. McDOWELL means to have the track relaid and the broken bridges rebuilt as rapidly as possible. The detachment sent forward last night expected a skirmish, but had not been molested when relieved this morning by a similar body. There was great excitement in the neighborhood, however—men galloping off from every farm house into the woods, and whole families packing up their traps for sudden flight. The alarm, however, did not last long amongst the peaceable inhabitants, Capt KELLY pledging himself that no violence of any kind should be committed against their rights, and his men paying in specie for whatever they required. When the relief detachment went out this morning, everything was quiet, and even cheerful along their line of march, none but the men who felt themselves implicated by the muster-roll seized at Ball's Cross roads continuing absent from their homes and avocations. It is now believed that most of our alarms must have come from the little nest of traitors broken up last Friday by Col. CORCORAN. According to the muster-roll, they numbered nineteen men, well mounted, and variously armed with shot-guns, muskets and revolvers. But, from reliable Union men in the neighborhood, we learn that the list found is incomplete, and that the whole troops exceeded sixty. Even with the smaller number, however, thoroughly acquainted with the woody and irregular country around them, it is easy to conceive that all the attacks made on our outposts may have been committed. This supposition is favored by the fact that, since the descent on their head-quarters, and the capture of five of them, including their two ringleaders, DICK VEITCH and I. T. BALL, our pickets and sentinels have remained unmolested.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOUTHERNERS.

Conversing to-day with an officer of high rank in the United States Army, who has served in the Southern country, and fought alongside of Southern soldiers all his life, I was astonished to find how low an estimate he placed on their capacities for a protracted struggle. He admits, of course, that the higher classes of the South are individually brave; but contends that the rank and file—the "poor whites," on whom the very negroes look down—are not only undisciplined, but incapable of discipline. They will not take care of themselves, even when supplied with all soldierly facilities—regular ablutions, clean clothing, and attention to diet being matters far too mean to claim the personal inspection and care of their "First Family" Officers? The result is, as illustrated in the Mexican war, that disease ravages the ranks of regiments from the Cotton States in about triple ratio, when compared with similar bodies hailing from the North,—the desperate "chivalry" using each fresh death in their ranks as another plea for increased license; and only drinking the harder, living the more in defiance of hygienic principles, and treating their officers with more bitter contempt, the faster their comrades are carried off by fever, delirium tremens, rheumatic ague, and the balance of campaigning maladies.

In support of this view he showed me the figures of the South Carolina and Illinois regiments at the end of the Mexican war—the Palmetto men bringing back but an average of 300 living soldiers out of each thousand sent; while the Illinois regiment, though *losing fully as many in battle*, brought back an average of 600. This officer, who has served in Florida, Mexico and on the frontier for upwards of twenty years, expresses it as the result of his experience, that Northern men will stand campaigning in the South at least twice as well as the class of natives who must form the bulk of the rebel army. In this opinion, I may add, my informant has been sustained by every experienced officer to whom the proposition has been stated—our Northern men coming down here vigorous and inured to labor, with "steady habits and sinews of steel;" while their adversaries have grown up in idleness and thriftlessness under an enervating sky, and with but little culture of their physical energies. This view is certainly borne out up to date by the hospital returns of all the regiments within my range of observation—the New-York Fifth alone excepted. In this latter case, moreover, the same causes were at work which are expected to produce, as they have always heretofore produced, disease in the Southern forces—lax discipline, to wit, an insufficient commissariat, absence of camp equipage, and serious disagreements between the officers in command. Thus left to their own devices, the Fifth (a fine body of Germans) roamed at pleasure through all neighboring gardens, and eat every green esculent they could lay hands upon. In want of wholesome beef, they were forced to still their cravings on undressed lettuce, and, failing to receive their "daily bread," green gooseberries became the substitute. As the natural result of all this, many men in each company were taken sick and reported unfit for duty; but the regiment is again doing finely, I am glad to learn. over to Washington, whither it was withdrawn this day week, to recuperate and reorganize under better auspices.

A CURIOUS SCENE

is now taking place on the steep slope directly in front of the Rosslyn House, the Brigade head-quarters of Camp Lincoln. In a semicircle immediately before me is a gorgeous flower-garden, filled with roses, honeysuckle, yellow and white jasamine, flowering laurels and carnations—no annuals having been planted this year for obvious reasons. The flowers are tricly set in circular and heart-shaped beds with high box borders; the walks glisten with white gravel, and the air hums with bees returning to their hives, planted in the shade of two great cherry trees at the left. This floral semicircle is inclosed with a dense hedge of sweet smelling cypress—only broken immediately in front of the house to give access to a large marble basin filled with gold fish—a central fountain scatters cool spray around as the visitor approaches. To the right and left of this fountain, and almost hidden under the shade of contending chestnuts and cherries, are two latticed Summer-houses, matted thickly with jasmine and honeysuckle, pleasantly provided with rustic seats within, and having centre-tables, suggestive of cool breakfasts, fresh country butter, honey from the hive, milk from the cow, strawberries only gathered five minutes, and cherries dropping down into expectant mouths. Then, what retreats for afternoon siestas! For twilight contemplation and ice cream! Such is the immediate semi-circle in front of Rosslyn House; and worthily is it filled, as I write, with many gaily dressed and light-hearted ladies, who have come hither in carriages, attended by cavaliers on prancing steeds, from Washington—the ladies of the French, Brazilian and Russian Embassies, together with Miss SEWARD, and many other American "dames of high degree," forming the company. Just outside the cypress hedge, and in the slope overlooking Georgetown, Washington, and the glistening sweeps of the Potomac, a Presbyterian minister—Rev. Mr. STITSON, I believe—is preaching his farewell sermon to about 40 or 50 of the Sixty-ninth, who, in every style of dress and undress, sit, lie, or kneel in the thick clover-grass before their preacher. Mingling with the scriptural tone of the orator, the bugles of Company B, Second Cavalry, whose tents are immediately below us, ring out the order to "saddle and boot" for another scouting party; while on a green knoll, about half a mile to the right, and immediately in rear of Fort Corcoran, the tents of the Thirteenth New York glisten whitely, and the regimental band is rattling out "Hail Columbia" with all the unction and *éclât* that brass and drum-head can impart. To these various sounds and sights add the groaning and shrieking of wheels, as the heavy sea-coast guns for our Fort are dragged up the hill by teams of eight or ten horses each; the shouts and songs of the Sixty-ninth on the ramparts behind us; the sharp strokes of axes felling trees for the stockades, and every now and again the heavy crash of some tall tree tottering to its death, and you will have a pretty good picture of the scene and surroundings under which this letter is written. In haste. H.

THE HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATION.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

FREDERICK, Friday, June 14—Midnight.

The Special Agent of the Associated Press has just returned from the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock this evening. The Confederate army has mainly left the place, only about 2,000 remaining. The route of the main body was by turnpike leading to Charlestown and Shepardstown, but their precise destination was not known, as they were lost in the distance, and no one in the vicinity was sufficiently informed.

A rumor existed on both sides of the river that they had gone towards Winchester, while other accounts suspected that they were going to Martinsburgh, to make a stand in that vicinity.

At 5 o'clock this morning, the great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the Potomac, was fired; and soon after, a tremendous report was heard, caused by an explosion of a mine under the centre span. In one hour the entire structure was in ruins, and fell into the water. This was a noble piece of work, it being one thousand feet long, and was built by Engineer LATROBE, but ten years since, in the most scientific manner. It has six spans, and cost considerable.

The damage to property is not ended here, but the railroad company and the United States have suffered further losses of valuable works. The body of the tressling on which the road was supported from the bridge to the end of the Government property, about one-half a mile in extent, is nearly all destroyed, as well as the upper bridge of 120 feet in length, over the Government Canal.

The telegraph station buildings and the other railroad works are also demolished. The long range of substantial buildings formerly occupied as the Government Armory, is burned to the ground, with the exception of two at the east, and near the Shenandoah. These will probably yet be burned.

Fire has been raging all day, and when we left it was just breaking out in the rear quarters. The rifle works on the Shenandoah were fired in the afternoon. None of the national property remains, except the dwellings for officers on the hills back of the town, and two out of twenty armory buildings.

The arsenal was burnt in April by the Government, when Lieut JONES abandoned the place. The loss to the Government in building must be from four to five hundred thousand dollars, while the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have suffered scarcely less, as it is believed some of its equipments have been embodied in this wholesale ruin. It is firmly given out by the people of the neighborhood that the Railroad Company has incurred the serious hostility of the rebel troops by a supposed want of concert it has shown towards them, and by the loyalty of its employes towards the Government.

At Martinsburgh, above Harper's Ferry, some of the extensive workshops and engine buildings of the road are located, and there, as well as at other places in the State of Virginia, the railroad men, by active Union sentiments, are said to have been greatly instrumental in fostering the spirit of loyalty along the line of the road, and the roadmen there number some 400.

There is said to be on the line nearly 4,000 men, many of whom are thrown out of service by the action of th eState and the effects of the war.

The turnpike bridge on the mouth of the Shenandoah is also be burned, according to report.

Every night some further destruction may be done, as no United States troops are in sight, or reported as being very near the place to prevent it.

ACCOUNTS FROM SHARPSBURGH.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, June 14.

A messenger by the name of JOHN F. COUTCHLEY, arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, accompanied by Mr. CHAMBERS and JOHN PITCHER, of this place. They report that the railroad bridge across the Potomac was burned at 5 o'clock this morning. The bridge was fired on the Maryland side first. At 1½ the rolling mill was fired, and an hour afterwards the whole Goverment works and tressling on the Winchester Railroad caught fire, and most of it went with it. Fifty men were engaged in pouring water on the tresaling, half from Wager Hotel. They last fired the shops for the purpose of scattering the fire.

The messenger left at 2 o'clock. He reports that the troops are leaving rapidly, moving off at double quick time to Winchester, Va. The troops left Maryland Heights late yesterday, carrying with them two small pieces of brass cannon, the only cannon they had in their possession, unless they brought them down the night before. There are no troops on this side of Harper's Ferry.

The Shepardstown Bridge is all burnt but the abutments. There is no trace left.

Capt. DOYLE, of the Virginia Troop Cavalry, is stationed there.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

POINT OF ROCKS, Saturday, June 15.

The obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point have been removed, and the road was reopened to Harper's Ferry this morning.

An immense boulder, weighing about 100 tons, which was thrown from the Point of Rocks upon the railroad, was removed last night by blasting, and the track now passes over its crushed fragments.

An immense mass of rocks projects into the canal, leaving sufficient space, however, for passing boats. Obstruction can be easily removed by blasting.

The culverts which were attempted to have been blown up are now fully repaired.

A picket guard of cavalry are stationed on the Virginia side, within sight of this point, but they are few in numbers, not more than six, it is said.

THE EVACUATION BY THE REBELS.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, June 15—Noon.

A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. This is, however, contradicted by a later messenger, who declares that a large body of men are yet there, stationed at Bolivar and in the outskirts.

All the Government buildings have been destroyed, with the exception of one storehouse, a blacksmith's shop and the rifle works, all of which were spared to avoid jeoparcizing private property.

The bridge across the Shenandoah River has been spared.

American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville.

Martinsburgh is said to be occupied by a large force of United States troops.

ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 15.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown says that the advance guard, Gen. PATTERSON'S division, about 10,000 strong, arrived there this morning, and the whole column is rapidly moving southward.

THE FIRST PRIVATEER.

Capture of one of Jeff. Davis' Pirates by the U. S. Brig Perry.

Her Arrival at this Port—The Crew Prisoners on Board of the Minnesota—Narrative of the Pirate's Cruise and Description of the Vessel.

A real, but not very formidable specimen of a privateer, sailing under the pirate flag of the Southern Confederacy, with a letter-of-marque duly signed by JEFF. DAVIS, arrived at this port, yesterday, in charge of Midshipman McCOOK, and a prize crew from the United States steam frigate *Minnesota*. She is a "low black" schooner, but not "long," being only some fifty tons measurement, with raking masts like a pilot-boat, and, for an old-fashioned vessel, is quite sharp, and is said to be a first-rate sailer. She had no name on the stern, but the word *Savannah*, in raised letters, on the front part of her trunk cabin, is no doubt the name of the vessel. She has been a Charleston pilot-boat, and for two years past was laid up in that port, condemned.

She carries a formidable 18-pounder gun, mounted on a swivel amidships, and on each side of the main-mast are small open lockers for holding the ammunition for immediate use. In these lockers there were observed a quantity of hollow pointed shot, with grape, canister and other missiles. The gun is of old English make, having a crown on the top, with figures denoting its rate, &c. There is a magazine in the after part, under the cockpit, containing a large quantity of ammunition of every description.

She had on board, when she left Charleston, nominally provisions and water enough for a two weeks' cruise, but really sufficient for a much longer time. Her cabin is well supplied with small arms, such as cutlasses, of a rather antique pattern, hanging across each other on hooks driven up for the purpose, holsters and revolving pistols, old style, dirks, muskets, handcuffs, &c., such as might have furnished a respectable outfit for a pirate in the time of ROBERT KIDD.

The after part, or cabin, was occupied by the commander and his associate pirates who ranked as officers, while the forward part of the hold was set apart for the pirates of second grade, and also answered as a cooking-galley. There could scarcely be room for more than one-half of her crew below decks at a time.

As soon as she came to anchor, Mr. McCOOK proceeded to the United States Marshal's office, to surrender the prize to his custody.

Among the officers in charge of the prize is Mr. ISAAC SEEDS, of New-Jersey. Mr. SEEDS states that he arrived at Charleston on the 12th of May, as mate of the schooner *H. & J. Neil*, of Baltimore, from Cardenas, with a cargo of molasses. This vessel was stopped by the Secessionists, and in order to escape from the place, he went on board of an English schooner, bound to Nassau. This vessel was stopped by the *Minnesota*, as she was going to sea, and compelled to return, and discharge her cargo of rice. Mr. SEEDS accordingly took refuge on board of the frigate *Minnesota*. He states that he saw the *Savannah* in the harbor of Charleston on the 30th of May, and heard the people of Charleston speaking of her as a privateer fitting out to cruise for merchant vessels. It was the intention to send her across the Gulf to Great Abace, where she was to intercept vessels near the "Hole in the Wall," which might pass that way on the voyage to Cuba. Cargoes of provisions were to be particularly looked after. The little craft was observed lying at anchor under Fort Sumter, having the Confederate flag flying, and evidently in sea trim. Twelve to fifteen men were noticed on board.

On the Sunday following, viz.: the 2d of May, the *Minnesota*, which is blockading off Charleston, had occasion to proceed to the southward in pursuit of a suspicious vessel, when the piratical craft seized the opportunity to emerge from the harbor by the north channel and sailed northward, in order to elude observation. Her movements were noticed on board the frigate, but as there were many little craft continually playing about the entrance to the port, she did not attract particular attention.

On Monday, the 3d of May, the pirate fell in with the brig *Joseph*, of Rockland, Me., with a cargo of sugar, from Cardenas, Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, and consigned to WELCH & Co. On seeing the *Joseph* she set an American ensign in her main rigging, which is understood to be a signal to speak, for latitude and longitude, or any other purpose. When the *Joseph* had come within speaking distance, the commander of the pirate ordered the Captain to lower his boat and come on board of the schooner. As soon as the Captain had come on board, he was told that his vessel was a prize under authority of the Confederate States of America, his vessel being fitted out by authority of the Confederate States to seize all American vessels. He found on the pirate schooner *twenty-two men*, including officers. Resistance was useless, and they submitted as prisoners, the Captain being detained on board of the schooner, while the crew of the *Joseph* was allowed to remain on their own vessel. A prize crew of eight armed men, with muskets, cutlasses, bowie-knives and revolvers, were put on board. The brig was sent into Georgetown, S. C.

About 5 P. M. of the same day, the brig *Perry* hove in sight, the schooner running for the *Perry*, under the belief that they had another merchant prize ahead. Their surprise can be imagined when they discovered that the vessel was one of Uncle Sam's men-of-war, and that they were already in her power. The pirate immediately hauled on a wind, and endeavored to escape by sharp sailing, believing that they could thus run away from the *Perry*. This was at 5 o'clock, P. M. The *Perry* set all sail and took chase after the little pirate, firing her guns to bring her to. The *Savannah returned four shots, which passed over the Perry*, one shot going through the rigging, but without doing her any damage. At 1 o'clock, A. M., the *Perry* had hauled close on to the pirate, and ordered her to heave to, when the schooner lowered down all her sails, *and the officers ran below*.

The *Perry* lowered away her two quarter boats and in a few minutes more, men were alongside and sprang upon the pirate's deck. The men came forward and surrendered their side-arms, and in a moment more, the leaders also came out of the cabin and gave themselves up. They were ordered into the *Perry's* boats, and in a short time were transferred to that vessel. The men were ironed, and the officers put under guard.

A prize crew was put in charge, and the captured vessel followed the *Perry* to Charleston Bar, where they met the *Minnesota* on Thursday, at 4 P. M. Here the prisoners were transferred to the *Minnesota*, and the schooner was handed over to her commander. On Friday night, Midshipman McCOOK, with a crew from the same vessel, was ordered to carry the schooner to New-York. One of the parties on board the *Savannah* is a young man hailing from New-York, who represents that he was impressed on board of the privateer while unconscious. He had been two months in the hospital in Charleston, and from appearances he is very much broken down in health, and the last man who would adopt privateering as a profession. He states that the name of the Captain of the schooner was BAKER, and that he had been in the Chilian Navy. The other officers were a Commissary, Lieutenant, Prize-Master and Navigator, whose names he did not know. He refuses to give his own name, but says he is a Northern man with Northern sentiments.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Recent Engagement—Sentiment of the Soldiers—Shall there be a Court of Inquiry?—Incidents of the Fight—A Flag of Truce and What Came of It, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, VA., Friday, June 14, 1861.

There is but one feeling throughout all the camp with regard to the result of the engagement at Big Bethel or County Bridge, and that is one of deep indignation that the lives of men and the early success of the cause should have been hazarded by placing in positions of responsibility civilians, whose political influence, and not their merit and ability, it is everywhere asserted, secured their appointment. It is certainly due to all concerned, that a Court of Inquiry should be ordered immediately. It is conceded by all that the officers and men of the regiments that went into action did their duty manfully—stood up under a fire which raw troops could not have been expected to withstand for two hours and forty minutes without flinching, and if those who planned and superintended the expedition were not at fault, the people must and will know who is. No second effort has been made to take the enemy's batteries, and apparently it has been resolved to await the arrival of more field pieces and soldiers, before another movement is attempted. Meantime the various regiments have returned to the routine duties of the camp, and except when two or three are gathered together in the mess tent, or around the camp fire, to "fight the battle o'er again," there is little to remind one of the occurrences of Sunday night and Monday.

It is in these casual conversations, while resting from the labors of the day, that incidents of the fight find their way to the surface. Some of these I send you:

While Capt. WINSLOW, with his company, deployed as skirmishers, was doing good service on the right, and advanced as far as the marshy ground that borders the creek, was observing the battery, his men fired one volley on the right and then rallied on the road. At the same time a 32-pound ball was fired up the road, within a foot of the line on which the company was acting. It was a narrow escape for the whole company. One of the men was struck on the shoulder by a cannon-ball. Running back he cried out to his comrades, "Company R! avenge the loss of my arm!"

In the apple-orchard, in which this company next assembled, it was observed that Capt. KILPATRICK was wounded. He called on Capt. WINSLOW to assist him in rallying his men, and make a charge. Capt. WINSLOW, ably assisted by Lieuts. HOYT and FERGUSON, charged up with Capt. KILPATRICK nearly to the batteries, the Colonel in the front rank accompanying the column, when Capt. KILPATRICK was again struck by a grapnel-shot in the thigh. He was carried to the front by Private BOYD, Corporal SEYMOUR and Sergeant CHAMBERS, all of his own company, (H,) cheering his men on. Private CONWAY, of Company K, was shot down by a rifled cannon ball, and being asked whether he was hurt, replied: "I have yet one leg left, and will follow my Captain to the end of the charge!" Privates MYERS and HAUGHWOUT followed Capt. WINSLOW up to the very mouth of the enemy's cannon.

At 4 A. M., Wednesday morning, Capt H. E. DAVIES, Dr. B. ELLIS MARTIN and Lieut. CHARLES H. SEAMAN of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, started under orders from Gen. BUTLER, with a flag of truce, to visit the enemy's camp, negotiate an exchange of prisoners and endeavor to obtain possession of the dead and wounded of our army, who had fallen into the hands of the Secessionists. They swam their horses across the river at Hampton, and advancing briskly, fell in with a troop of the enemy's cavalry, about a mile this side of the battle-ground. The cavalry halted, and each man drew his revolver. For a moment Capt. DAVIES and his comrades were exceedingly dubious whether they were to be permitted to inhabit this planet much longer or not. Capt. DAVIES, however, rode forward with his white flag, and addressing Capt. EASLY, in command of the troop, told him that he came on a mission to the commanding officer, and asked that he might be permitted to look for the wounded on the field of battle. Capt. EASLY replied that he was directed to take all who fell into his hands before Col McGRUDER, the commanding officer of the forces in this vicinity—the same Col. McGRUDER who was formerly in command of the fort at Newport. Accordingly, escorted by a sergeant and four men, the party proceeded by a circuitous route, avoiding the main road,—probably because it was not deemed desirable that our deputation should see the batteries that are supposed to be placed along the road,—to a camp of cavalry, about half a mile from Yorktown; the town was hidden from sight by an intervening rise in the ground. Here they were presented to Col. HILL, who commanded at the fort. He sent immediately for Col. McGRUDER, who speedily arrived. Col. McGRUDER and his officers received the deputation politely, acceded to the request for an exchange of prisoners, and gave them a good dinner. Capt. DAVIES learned that there were probably three regiments at the batteries at County Bridge when our troops attacked them. The Secessionists blustered a good deal about what they were going to do. They threatened to poison the wells and devastate the country, rather than permit the Unionists, as they call us, to advance. There seemed to be a great many cavalry among them—each man splendidly mounted. A Captain of cavalry, whose squadron hung on the rear of our army during its retreat, said that he would have attacked our troops had it not been for the howitzer that protected our rear; he had orders not to attack if he found us protected by artillery; he, however, did not believe our howitzer was loaded. Capt. DAVIS told him that, if that was the case, he should have attacked us. The officer told another of the party that his corps was composed of men of the first families, and he did not want to expose them to the fire of artillery. At 4 P. M., one deputation, escorted by Capt. PHILLIPS and two men, started for home by a different route from that by which they had come. They were accompanied as far as New-Market Bridge. They reached camp at midnight.

Yesterday, two men were drummed out of the army, before the whole brigade, drawn up in line, for pilfering private property in Hampton. Each of the culprits had a placard on his back, inscribed "Thief." Gen. BUTLER is placing the troops under rigid discipline. Such rigorous punishment as this has an excellent effect on our soldiers, whom it prevents from committing excesses upon the inhabitants hereabouts, who are taught by it that Uncle Sam is waging war only against those who are in arms against him, and will protect all peaceable citizens and their property. These two men belonged to the Second (Troy) Regiment. There is considerable complaint among soldiers with regard to the irregularity and heavy rates of the Express Company by which they receive packages from home, while the Company, they say, has been earning a name for generosity by pretending to forward free. Packages for those connected with Col. DURYEE'S Regiment will be transported free of charge, if addressed to the Quartermaster of the Regiment, Capt. J. HOWARD WELLS. They must be left with the United States Quartermaster in New-York City, at No. 6 State-street. G. C.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION

FORT MONROE, Saturday, June 15.

It is understood that a movement is on foot, and that an expedition will leave to-night, accompanied by heavy artillery.

Gen. PIERCE will not command.

The Naval Brigade are being sworn. It is expected that about 500 will be mustered, under the follow-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

IS COLUMBIA COLLEGE LOYAL—SIGNAL LIGHT FROM ITS ROOF—THE PRESIDENT—HIS VISIT TO RICHMOND—WHAT HE THINKS OF THE UNION—FACTS ABOUT THE SIGNALS—DRS. PYNE AND HALL—UNION AND SECESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

Quite a sensation has been produced by the report that Columbia College has been used as a signal station for the Confederate troops. The location of the College is near the late encampment of the Seventh Regiment, New-York. It is a Baptist institution, and is presided over by Rev. Dr. SAMPSON. The institution has been a Southern one, and on the breaking out of the war, most of the students, belonging South, went home. The few that remained were from Maryland and Virginia. No American flag has graced the roof of the Columbia, and the sympathies of the President have been avowedly South till the recent outbreak, and since then he has kept silent. About two weeks since, he went to Richmond, and was gone so long that many supposed he was kept by President DAVIS. He came on through Manassas Junction, and reached the city without harm; and when questioned as to what he saw, he was not free to make any communication. He knew that BEAUREGARD was at the Junction—knew the troops were many of them pious, for he visited their camp. But could say no more—was not under the parole of honor—and has not at this time given in his adhesion to the war, though a Northern man. In a sermon he preached last Sunday, he attempted to vindicate his neutrality—but, as some of his congregation thought, not well or successfully.

All this, taken in connection with the signal lights at the College, leads some to put the thing down as an agreement from some quarters to convey light and aid to the enemy. That balls of light from the College were thrown up is not denied, but it is said the students did so from mischief and not as signals to the enemy.

The attempt of Dr. SAMPSON to hold neutral—to think equally well of both sides—to adopt the heathen custom of successively crying to God and Devil, as worshipper was not certain which hands he would fall into, will not avail. He must be North or South—and he will be compelled, probably, as the New-York boys say, to "show his colors."

The Clergyman of the Methodist South Church has left the city to join the rebel army, and one of his leading men has taken the command of a company.

Quite a rivalry exists between the congregations of Rev. Dr. PYNE and Rev. Dr. HALL—both of them Episcopal clergymen. Dr. PYNE is an out-and-out Union man—the pastor of Gen. SCOTT—one who prays for the President with an unction, and preaches on loyalty and the Union with heart. The old Union men are here. But Rev. Dr. HALL is a Georgian, all his relatives are red-hot Secessionists, his mother appeals to him to come home and aid the cause of "his country," and the rumor has been prevalent that he will resign. It is not pleasant to hear men wearing the United States uniform—men high in official favor—men on whom the Government must rely when the real trial comes—praising Dr. HALL for the reason that he does not preach "politics," and running down Dr. PYNE because he does—mourning over the war—hoping there will be no bloodshed—that the whole thing will be settled—rebuking the conduct of the Thirteenth for their attack at the Court House at Fairfax.

Many complaints, doubtless, are made against the Government, for raising up civilians over the Army officers. But until many of them talk less treason, become more true and loyal, think less of position and pay, and more of the honor of maintaining the Government, and putting down rebellion, but few will get appointments. Not knowing whom to trust, is the key to the disappointment of many more who think they ought to rise.

The Lieut.-Colonel of the Third Regiment of Connecticut volunteers, is on trial for mutiny, rebellion, and sundry other things. At one time it was feared that the Regiment would be almost in revolt. Col. BUTTERFIELD is President of the Court.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CAPITAL.

THE WORKS THROWN UP BY THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THE NEW FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

A more careful inspection of the fortifications in this vicinity have brought to my notice some features of them which may prove interesting to your readers. The city is approached directly from Virginia by way of the Long Bridge, which extends across the Potomac from a point south of the President's House. It is a mile in length. The Virginia termination of the bridge is upon a low flat piece of ground some five hundred yards in width, beyond which lies a marsh, from one to two hundred yards wide and utterly impassable, except on the turnpike road which has been built through it. Beyond this marsh a hill rises, and the road divides into two, one leading down the river, though on high ground, to Alexandria; the other striking across the country westwardly, towards Fairfax county. The fortification is just at the junction of these two roads, and defends the approaches to the city by each of them, by a line of earth-works from the marsh above the upper road to the marsh below the lower or direct road. Forty-two pound guns are mounted on the fortifications, in positions to sweep the roads and the field which intervenes between them, while great wooden gates will give admission to the lines. This defensive work seems to be quite complete in its design, and will, no doubt, prove adequate to any emergency which may arise.

But the most substantial work of the kind I have yet seen is that built on the hill opposite Georgetown by the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment. It is only a few hundred yards above the southern end of the canal aqueduct, and consists, like the rest, of a fosse, with an embankment on the sides exposed to the incursions of an enemy; but in this case your Irish fellow-citizens have been more at home than their American-born co-laborers, and have done their work with a will. The fosse is wider and deeper, and the embankment seems to be broader and more compact than the others I have visited, and centuries will probably leave traces of the brief sojourn of the Sixty-ninth on the banks of the Potomac. The site next the town is protected by a stockade, with loop-holes for musketry.

To the untutored mind of a civilian it was not apparent why the fortification was not made on top of the hill instead of half way down its side; but there were doubtless controlling reasons for it. I could see nothing to prevent an enemy taking possession of the summit of the hill, and throwing shot and shell into the city, without being in sight of the fortification. The latter, however, interposes an impassable barrier to the advance of an army to the Aqueduct.

The Government has established an excellent ferry across the river at this point, by stretching ropes from Marius Island to the Georgetown Wharf. It is to be understood that the island is no longer an island, being connected with the mainland by a causeway; and that the river is only one-fourth as wide here as at the Long Bridge, two miles below.

OBSERVER.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

CAMP ANDERSON,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Presuming a few lines from the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., will be agreeable to the public generally, and our friends in particular, I can assure them, through you, of our well-being in every respect. Located, as you have heard, on Franklin-square, in huts of wood, built by our own men, we enjoy, to a great extent, the comforts of a home, while undergoing the strict drill and discipline of the army; its effects has made us second to nothing in the volunteer service. We have received a proof of this, in being ordered back from Virginia, (after a ten days' trip,) by request of the citizens of Washington, made to Gen. MANSFIELD. Another proof is found in the uniform kindness with which we are treated on all sides, and in the floral presents which cover and make attractive the otherwise rough inside of our huts. While at our dress parades the *elite* of Washington assist; and, by the way, those same parades are a novelty, from the introduction of the grand charge of a thousand men at full run, each giving that yell so terrible to the Mexicans; and then the disperse and formation by bugle at the double quick, the line being formed and dressed in two and a half minutes. Our Colonel is all we can ask, in courtesy as a gentleman, ability as a soldier. We yearn for the test which will prove the effect of our drill, and the impulse which lead us to sacrifice all to sustain those laws under whose beneficent rule we live and prosper.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, assure our friends we are *ready*—in arms, drill, courage and desire, let it come when it will. Yours, truly, TOM.

Extract from a letter dated

CAMP ANDERSON, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

Our men have displayed wonderful perseverance and ability in the drill, and now form, we think, the best disciplined regiment in the service. The uniform is new and very handsome, and crowds of ladies and gentlemen of Washington visit us daily, affording us great encouragement by their praise and admiration.

When the fight comes, rest assured that the Twelfth Regiment will be as great a favorite *throughout the country* as it is now in Washington, for every man has both the *will and the way* to do the work of a soldier who fights for his country and liberty.

We are not, however, so well provided as we should be. In the regular service each company has two wagons or ambulances, or twenty to the regiment, and a well-conducted Commissary department.

The Connecticut troops came here with their tents, wagons, ambulances, cooking utensils, &c., drawn by sixty horses, all in complete order. With us, so far, it is otherwise, for when the Twelfth Regiment took the lead in crossing the Long Bridge into Virginia, expecting a fierce resistance, we were provided as follows: Number of wagons, *none;* ambulances, *none;* cooking utensils, *none;* tents, *none;* cups for drinking, one to ten men; horses, two—those of the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel.

We expect soon to march again, and yet have only one wagon, and that only the size of a New-York grocery wagon. In case of a battle or sickness, the Surgeon says he will place as many of the sick and wounded into the wagon *as it will hold!* Query—what is to become of the rest?

Our commissary department is very imperfect; the men complain of it, and justly, too.

I do not intend to return home when the three months are up, neither do most others of the regiment; but really such privations as we are called on to endure, when they can be avoided just as well as not, will do more to weaken our army than the enemy can do. Were these difficulties unavoidable, as in the days of the Revolution, *we would be proud to bear them.*

INCOMPETENT LEADERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks contained in your yesterday's article on the "Disaster in Virginia," complaining of the manifest inefficiency and ignorance of the officers who planned and are responsible for that important affair, are eminently just and well timed. The country cannot and will not suffer its brave men to be wantonly slaughtered by the blundering policy of ignorant leaders. Every officer must be held sternly accountable for that degree of military skill and knowledge implied in the command he holds. It is no excuse, either for Gen. BUTLER, or any other military officer, to say that his pursuits having hitherto been in the paths of civil life, he cannot be expected to possess the military talent of a Brigadier-General of the regular army, or of an officer of corresponding rank in the armies of Europe. If he is not fit for the office—if the title is a mere unmeaning designation—let him resign it to those whose deeds will vindicate their right to bear it. The fewer examples we have in the army of that type of soldier

"That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows,
More than a spinster,"

the better for the country and for the brave men, "the cheap defence of nations," who have rallied to its aid.

The censure of the TIMES was particularly deserved and opportune, in view of the fact that certain military men, of high nominal station, have, of late, been puffed in all sorts of dispatches and reports, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. The deeds for which they have been eulogized have, however, it is sad to say, been almost entirely in the paulo past future tense. We have, for instance, been plied *ad nauseam* with daily assurances of the great things that were in progress at Fortress Monroe—the important movements that were on foot—the decisive blows that were to be struck. If all this wonderful activity in preparation is to culminate in such results as the "Disaster in Virginia," it would be well to make an example of some capital offender, *pour encourager les autres.* It is well that every soldier should have the meed of praise due to his achievements, but "let not him that putteth on his harness, boast himself as he that taketh it off." Yours, &c.,

JUNE 12, 1861. B.

HOW TO USE MINIE RIFLES AND PREVENT FOULING.

No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Friday, June 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is currently reported by some of the Volunteers who have returned to this City, that the Minié rifles become practically unserviceable after firing six or seven rounds, by reason of the fouling or leading of the grooves, which renders it difficult to introduce and ram down the ball. This defect would be obviated, to a great extent, by greasing the cartridges with tallow, so that the ramming down of each cartridge greased the bore of the gun. The greasing of the cartridges should be accomplished before they are served out, and the tallow must not be heated too hot, or it may cause the powder to ignite. You may recollect that the cartridges used in India were greased, and that one alleged cause of the difficulty with the native troops was that the grease used was that of an animal esteemed as unclean by the Hindoos.

A still better plan would be to cover the balls with a patch of greased cloth; it being well known to hunters that a rifle in which patched balls are used can be fired many times before requiring cleaning. The patches for Minié balls might be small bags, woven in a loom upon the same plan as the loom for weaving seamless bags, except that, as the bags are small, the loom should be arranged like a ribbon-loom, to weave several pieces at once. After the bags are woven in the piece, it should be passed through melted tallow, and the surplus squeezed out by a pair of rollers; then it should be cut into bags, each of which would be like the tubular wick of an Argand lamp, closed at one end. The ball should be put into the bag before it is made up into the cartridge; and the balls must, of course, be made a little smaller in diameter than they now are to make up for the thickness of the bag. If deemed best, the bottom of each bag may be only partially closed in the process of weaving, or the balls may be entered into the bags as they are woven, and then woven in.

If you deem the above information will be of service, you may publish it in any form you see fit.

Respectfully yours, E. S. RENWICK.

PIRACY IN THE GULF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About two weeks ago I received a letter from Louisiana, written by an old friend, made up mainly of purely personal matters and unimportant gossip. Among the incidents of general interest I find, in reviewing the letter, the following paragraph:

"I was in St. Mary's Parish the other day, and found some of the fishermen's houses I visited, situated along the Gulf shore, filled with various articles not usual for such localities, viz.: calico goods, silks, sacks of coffee, ship cordage and life-preservers. I understood in Franklin, that at the time President DAVIS proposed to issue letters-of-marque, the Barratarians, descendants of Lafitte pirates, at once took to their boats and have, they say, driven a good business in the way of prizes; but the planters and merchants in Franklin say they could have made no captures, as there *has never been a prisoner brought into the town.*"

Now, the town of Franklin is a United States port of entry, and is approached through channels so obscured by floating islands of grass, shoals and dense forests, that no one can find the entrance to the river Teach, on which the town is situated, except the most practiced pilots. By necessity, all vessels going to and from New-Orleans pass very near the coast, and the emphibious inhabitants, pirates by inheritance, (for it was here LAFITTE's men settled after the battle of New-Orleans, and here their descendants still remain,) can sally out, seize a merchant vessel at almost any time, run it into the difficult passes alluded to, and rob it of its contents with comparative impunity. Now, probably, they would be encouraged to do so by the rebels in possession of Louisiana. The reason why I trouble you with these particulars is, that the extract I have made and its meaning, were recalled to my mind by the following extract from the Washington *Republican* of Friday last, which, alluding to the pirates of the Gulf, says:

"The formalities of a condemnation by a prize Court is dispensed with in most cases, the stopping of the vessels being speedier and more certain, besides saving costs of the prize Court."

The property my friend saw in the fishermen's houses was no doubt taken from ships captured by these pirates, the crew, no doubt, murdered, and the vessels, after being stopped, were, no doubt, set on fire and burned. This is the nefarious work England acknowledges as lawful. If the secrets of the dark recesses of the Gulf could be unfolded, most likely some of England's sailors and England's ships have been destroyed, for there is no inducement to save an English crew, and dead men can tell no tales.

THE PIRATES.

CAPTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS WHALERS.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following account of the work of the New-Orleans pirates:

"The fact that three Provincetown whalemen were captured at sea by the Southern privateer *Calhoun*, and taken to New Orleans, has been briefly stated in the papers. We learn from one of the captured officers a few additional particulars. The vessels seized were the brig *Panama*, Capt. POW, and the schooners *Mermaid*, Capt. SOPER, and the *John Adams*. Capt. CATON, all of Provincetown. The three Captains named, together with Mr. CATON, first mate, Mr. FRANK JOSEPHS, second mate, and FRANK ROGERS, steward of the *Mermaid*, reached this city on Saturday evening, they having all left New-Orleans in company on the 3d inst.

Capt. ROBERT C. SOPER, of the *Mermaid*, furnishes the following particulars of his seizure. He states that on the 24th of May, when about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, and while cruising for whales, he came in sight of a steamer followed by two sailing vessels. The steamer soon came within speaking distance, and he was ordered to heave his vessel to and bring his ship's papers on board. Capt. SOPER having been at sea several months, was entirely ignorant of the political state of the country, and was at first puzzled to make out what was wanted of him, being completely surprised to be accosted in that manner so near the shores of his own country. However, he was soon informed of the state of affairs, and took his papers and went on board the steamer. Upon reaching her decks he was told that he was a prisoner, his vessel a prize to the Confederate States, and that he must deliver up the ship's papers, which he did without further ado. The privateer proved to be the steamer *Calhoun*, and the other vessels in company were the brig *Panama* and schooner *John Adams*, previously taken as prizes.

The three prizes were then taken in tow, and started for New-Orleans, which city they reached on the 26th, two days after their departure. All hands while in charge of the steamer were treated with the utmost kindness. On their arrival at the city the vessels were placed alongside the pier, and the crews discharged. The captains were sent to a hotel, where they remained until ready to leave town. They were not disturbed by any unpleasant allusion to their position while at the hotel, and were treated with uniform kindness.

Capt. SOPER made a deposition before the Collector of New-Orleans, stating the circumstances under which his vessel was captured. The ship's papers seized on board the steamer were retained for the Confederate Government. The crews of the vessels, after being discharged, scattered, some shipping in British vessels loading for Liverpool, and a few enlisted in the Confederate Army. They numbered sixty three, all told. About two-thirds of them were American seamen.

Capt. SOPER states that his vessel and outfits were worth about $15,000, and that the value of oil on board (70 barrels) was about $3,000, making a total loss of $18,000. The *Panama* had 100 barrels of oil, and the *John Adams* 35 barrels. When the captain left, no disposition had been made of either vessel or cargo.

Capt. SOPER, in company with his comrades, left New Orleans on the 3d inst., and traveled through Tennessee and Kentucky by rail. They encountered no trouble on their way, and were kindly treated everywhere.

The privateer *Calhoun*, which has been doing such a brisk business in the piratical trade for the past month, was formerly a New-York tow-boat. Her original name, which was painted on the wheel-house, has been concealed by placing a board over it. It is stated, and we have good reason for believing the report true, that this famous craft is commanded by Capt. WILSON, formerly of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, who, it will be recollected, gained considerable applause by his gallant conduct in saving life at the burning of the Galway steamer *Connaught*, in Boston Bay, several months since.

A Mr. HOLMES, formerly of Plymouth, Mass., is also said to be one of the officers on board the *Calhoun*. The crew is made up of river boatmen and seamen. Her mischievous career, however, is about ended, for the port of New Orleans is now strictly blockaded, and she will not probably venture to sea again.

THE BLOCKADE.

Very naturally this is a subject on which our Southern friends feel quite sore, but the Charleston *Courier*, of June 7, makes this quiet reference to the subject:

"The sea-front of our harbor was quite an object of interest among our citizens yesterday, there being in sight of our port at one time no less than four armed vessels. During the day a party went down in the steamer *Charleston*, and approached them as near as prudence would dictate. Of the four vessels off the port, one of them is the *Minnesota*, which has been off this place over a week; near her was a large steam-frigate, apparently of the first class, and as seen about three miles off, a much more sightly vessel than the *Minnesota*—if not the *Wabash*, she is no doubt the *Roanoke* or *Colorado*. The two frigates were anchored quite near each other, and apparently expect to stay for a time. The other two vessels seen in the morning were steamships of about 600 to 1,000 tons, and were both vessels that had been merchantmen, but are now part of LINCOLN's provisional forces.

Soon after mid-day one of the latter had disappeared, no doubt gone South, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the second was working in the same direction. The boat seen astern of the *Minnesota* on Thursday was not in sight yesterday, but as vessels of that class are sometimes employed as tenders to a fleet, she may be one of that kind. We are informed that the new arrivals saluted the Commodore yesterday morning, and we think it is the order at present for all vessels of the blockading fleet, as they proceed South, to come in and speak the Commodore on this station, receiving any communication he may have to make, and bringing, letters, papers, &c., for the vessels off here. The brig *Perry* has not been seen off this harbor, so far as we can learn, but she is no doubt cruising in the neighborhood."

A gentleman just arrived in this City from New-Orleans reports that the blockading steamer *Brooklyn*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, went ashore before he left, and that she careened to such a degree that her guns could not be made to bear on anything. He further reports that the inhabitants were alive in preparation for relieving the *Brooklyn*, and placing her under Confederate attentions.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, of the 5th, says:

"Yesterday morning a dispatch was received from Gen. BRAGG, at Pensacola, giving information to Gov. MOORE that two light-draft war-steamers had left the fleet off Pensacola, bound towards the lakes, and supposed for the purpose of intercepting the Mobile steamers. Mr. GEDDES, the agent of the line, immediately telegraphed the steamer which left here yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, to return. It is suggested that the immediate construction of a number of gunboats would obviate the danger of a suspension of intercourse between New-Orleans and Mobile. We trust that the attention of the military commander of this district and the Governor will be immediately directed to the subject."

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

The following statement from the Charleston *Mercury* of the 3d must be taken with some allowance:

"ROBERT BUNCH, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, took passage in the steamer *Charleston*, on Saturday last and visited the frigate *Minnesota*. He went there to have a conference and understanding respecting the British schooner *Eliza and Catharine*, now loaded in this port for the Bahamas. This vessel came into this harbor, some days back, with a cargo of fruit, &c., when there was no blockading vessel off the place. She discharged and loaded immediately, and on Friday last proceeded to sea. When near the *Minnesota*, she was brought to by a cannon shot, the captain compelled to go on board the man-of-war, and after an examination, she was ordered back to port to discharge and leave in ballast. Considering the sham of a blockade which has a part of the time existed here, it was clearly her right to proceed with her cargo, and as this was the opinion of Her Majesty's Consul, he went to place matters right. After some conversation, conducted in good feeling on both sides, permission was given to the *Eliza and Catharine* to depart with her cargo, and she will leave here to-day.

During the interview, the condition of the country was alluded to, and the Consul observed that entire unanimity characterized the people here, when they said in reply that the North had the most money and men, and would certainly use them to the utmost to put down the present movement.

The Norwegian bark, *Admiral Terdenskjold*, now here, but which has been ordered to leave in ballast, came into port under precisely similar circumstances as the British schooner, but Sweden and Norway have not so many dollars and bayonets as the British Empire, and the vessels of the former will, perhaps have to leave empty, and thereby miss a valuable freight."

FROM PENSACOLA.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of May 4 says of affairs at Pensacola:

"From gentlemen who have just arrived from Pensacola, we learn that the 2,600 troops detached from Gen. BRAGG's army for the seat of War in Virginia, got off in fine style and great spirits. They include our two splendid battalions, the volunteers from Louisiana, who have elected as their field officers, Capt. DREUX, of the Cadets, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. RIGHTOR, of the Grivet Guards, as Major, and the Zouaves under Lieut. Col. COPPENS. Those two battalions make up an effective force of 1,200 men. A Georgia and Alabama regiment complete the detachment.

There will be no more efficient body of troops in the field than this force. They have been in service nearly two months, and have now all the qualities of regular troops. DREUX's volunteers are picked men, the *elite* of our State and the Zouaves are the only real Zouaves in the country. The mongrel organizations of the city rowdies sent from the North under the title of Zouaves, are burlesques upon that splendid corps. Our Zouaves are Zouaves in reality, and cannot be distinguished from the best in the French service. Among them there are about two hundred old French soldiers. Several of the commissioned and all of the non-commissioned officers have been officers in the French service, and their uniform is precisely that of the French corps; they are commanded in French, and their drill is strictly that of the French Light Infantry. We pity the Northern force which comes in contact with our Zouaves. Those who stand before them must be prepared for close work. The Zouaves prefer steel to lead.

This reduction of BRAGG's command leaves him an ample force to conduct all the operations in the reduction of Fort Pickens. The enemy have landed a reinforcement on Santa Rosa of several hundred men, and a large supply of provisions, including live cattle. Their purpose is evidently to establish an intrenched camp on the island, and to stand a long siege. We pity the poor mercenaries. We regret that they are not New England or New-York Volunteers, instead of unfortunate foreigners, who have been compelled to enlist in order to keep them from starvation and want. Their destruction, either by sickness or by BRAGG's batteries is inevitable."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing on board the *Wyandotte*, off Fort Pickens, on May 23, says:

We returned to this place after paying a short visit to Key West on the 16th inst.

We were very agreeably surprised on our return, to find that Fort Pickens had not been attacked during our absence. If Gen BRAGG intends to attack Pickens, he should have done it while the Pickens' pet, (the *Wyandotte*,) was visiting Forts Jefferson and Taylor.

We are expecting the ball to open every minute. All the steamers in the fleet have steam up.

KEY WEST, May 24.

While writing you at Venezuela, on the 20th, little did I think I should close my letter at Key West. We received orders on the 20th to proceed to this port.

We got under weigh on the eve of the 20th; we experienced heavy gales from northeast all the passage; ship behaved remarkably well, considering that our boiler was in a bad condition, and we were obliged to carry a low pressure of steam.

All the ships in our fleet off Pensacola harbor moved in and took up positions for action on the 20th. We signaled the United States steam frigate *Niagara* on the morning of the 22d, off Tortugas, standing for Pensacola.

Everything remains quiet at this place. There certainly will be a collision at Pensacola. The Stars and Stripes must float from the Navy-yard flag-staff before long. Ready to ship cable and get under weigh in one minute's time. The ships are all prepared for action; all we want is the *order to fire*.

The United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, so anxiously looked for, has not made her appearance yet. We expect her every hour.

I expect the ships will be ordered inside when Commodore STRINGHAM arrives. This port is under a strict blockade; there are no vessels permitted to go into into the harbor. I must now close. All well on board. Very respectfully, &c. K.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Detroit Tribune, June 11.

We have just had a most interesting conversation with Mr. AUGUSTUS HUSSON, who left Pensacola on the 1st of June. He was formerly a machinist at the Minnesota Mine, Lake Superior, and is a reliable gentleman. On the 10th of April last he was engineer on a steamer at New-Orleans, when he was waited upon by a Committee, and informed that he must go to Pensacola, to work upon guns there for the Confederate States. He refused at first, but being waited upon by a file of soldiers, consented to go, and at once set out in company with a corps of Zouaves. He was discharged from the Confederate States' employ on June 1, and furnished with the following pass:

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY YARD,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1861.

AUGUSTUS HUSSON, machinist, working for the Confederate States, is this day discharged, on account of having no more work for him, and has permission to pass through Pensacola on his way homeward.

(Signed) Capt. BOGGS, Engineer Corps.

Thirteen machinists were discharged at the same time with Mr. HUSSON, and ten blacksmiths. They were engaged in repairing cannon and assisting in mounting them and mortars. On his discharge he went to New-Orleans, where his wife now resides, and from thence he came North by way of railroad to Cairo and Chicago, reaching Detroit yesterday. He says that none or but very few river boats are running. On the day he left Pensacola some of the chivalry stole $1,000 in Minnesota mining drafts and $100 in gold from him, which he had taken there. His pocket was picked. His wages were $5 a day, but when he was discharged he was paid off in Alabama currency, $100 of which brought just $15 in gold. He was at Pensacola in all about two months.

He encountered no difficulty coming North, having been called upon but three times to show his pass, the last time at Columbus, below Cairo. On his journey North he witnessed hostile preparations on every hand, observing batteries at various river points. On the train with him at the time were four hundred Confederate troops from Alabama and Louisiana, bound for Columbus. The largest number of troops he saw were at the latter place, being, as he thinks, seven thousand in all.

He says there were about ten thousand men at Pensacola. On the 28th of May 500 left for Virginia, but their place was supplied by fresh recruits from Louisiana, he thinks. There was no talk among the troops that any considerable number of them were to be marched to Virginia. The troops were generally in good health, but complained greatly of lack of provisions. Some missed their rations altogether for a day. None of them had yet been paid. Payment was promised at the end of each month, but the excuse was the money had not yet come. The men also complained on this score. Discipline was strictly maintained, but he says that, notwithstanding this, Gen. BRAGG is not unpopular among the troops, as has been represented.

Mr. HUDSON makes a noteworthy statement as to the way supplies reach Pensacola. He says that New-Orleans vessels have been accustomed to land them at a point fifty miles above Pensacola. He saw a train of near one hundred and fifty wagons thus supplied. They talk of connecting the two points by railroad. When the blockade is strictly enforced, it seems to us that this game will be blocked.

At Pensacola everything was considered in readiness for an attack, a fact the discharge of the machinists corroborates. All the buildings at the Navy yard had been removed, and the material taken some three miles back in the woods. The batteries, of which there are thirty in all, were complete, or very nearly so. They are all masked sand batteries, constructed with bastions, and thoroughly concealed, both from being located in a forest in a majority of instances, and by earth covering. They range all round the curve, beginning at a point above the Navy-yard, and extending down past Fort Barrancas to Fort McRae. There is a masked battery in the Navy-yard, and forty four to six inch guns and four batteries not masked. Mr. HUSSON could not give us the number of guns, but says there are a great number of them. The largest they have are eleven-inch Columbiads. A battery of the heaviest mortars is located at points about midway between the Navy yard and Fort Barrancas, and the latter and Fort McRae, respectively. There are ten mortars at each of these points, which are intended to meet the fire from the bastions of Fort Pickens in those directions. The batteries above the Navy-yard, on the spur of land, have been erected since the Federal troops constructed those on Santa Rosa Island, and are intended to oppose them. He says it is impossible for the inmates of Fort Pickens to know the locations of the masked batteries in the woods. He says the batteries located there *are equal to the discharge of five hundred shot or shell an hour*, and thinks, in saying this, he does not over estimate the capacity of the guns.

In the Navy-yard he says there is an observatory some two hundred feet high, from which the interior of Fort Pickens can be dimly seen, and the operations upon Santa Rosa Island distinctly seen. He says the rebels have seen our troops repeatedly cutting down trees and erecting batteries on this island. They have also been seen, indistinctly, working by night. The fleet lay north of Santa Rosa Island, on the oceanward side. At first, Mr. H. says the rebel troops knew all that was going on in the interior of Fort Pickens, but they have no late information. He says there was plenty of ammunition there to sustain a siege.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of the 9th inst. says:

Col. W. E. STARKE, who has been connected with the army at Pensacola for three months past, left that post on the 1st inst, and arrived in Richmond yesterday. He reports Gen BRAGG in good health and fine spirits, and the army well supplied, and in admirable condition every way.

Col. STARKE speaks in the highest terms of Gen. BRAGG, the distinguished officer in command at Pensacola. Gen. BRAGG has the entire confidence of officers and men, and has overcome what was regarded as almost insurmountable difficulties. He is confident that when he attempts to take Fort Pickens the effort will be successful.

Gen. BRAGG is doubtless one of the most accomplished, skillful and efficient officers in the Confederate service. In the Mexican war his services were spoken of by Gen. TAYLOR, on more than one occasion, as invaluable. How he would be delighted to have him in the field here in Virginia, in the important campaign of this Summer! We expect to be able to make the enemy cry "hold, enough!" before many days; but we might make him succumb at a somewhat earlier day by "a little more grape" from BRAGG's batteries. But Gen. BRAGG occupies a most important military position in the Confederate States, and there he will remain, we suppose, "till the battle's fought and won."

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee, says the Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d, is now upon a war footing. Unquestionably, she menaces the Union men of Kentucky. In pursuance of an understanding with the Kentucky Secessionists, she stands ready to aid them at any moment in carrying the secession cause in this State by fire and steel. She has called out 65,000 men, and she has 34 000 on drill every day. These 34 000 men are armed with Maynard rifles, Minié rifles and Sharp's rifles—the Minié ball being used for all of them. A considerable number of the arms were furnished from Montgomery, and 12 000 sabres are from Georgia. Cannon are cast as rapidly as possible, at two establishments in Nashville and at one in Memphis. Five millions of dollars were appropriated by the Legislature for the arming of the State, and all the county Courts are exercising the authority given them by the Legislature, to levy whatever tax they please upon their respective counties for the support of the families of the volunteers. Twelve or fifteen thousand troops are encamped at Union City, on the immediate border of Kentucky, and seven thousand on the Nashville Railroad, almost on the Kentucky line, ready to be precipitated upon Louisville at any time, at the shortest notice.

In the meanwhile, Tennessee, having made all these formidable preparations for whatever may ensue, has commenced seizing Kentucky boats and cargoes upon the Mississippi River. Twenty or thirty Louisville steamboats, bound up from New-Orleans, have been seized at Memphis, by order of Gen. PILLOW. Every one that comes to that port is seized. If any boat attempts to pass, she is brought to by heavy batteries and compelled to remain. Our State can no longer send a boat down the Mississippi and expect her return. Our commerce upon that mighty thoroughfare is annihilated."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *Journal*, of June 13, gives the particulars of another outrage in Tennessee. It says:

"Mr. H. J. SMITH of this city called on us yesterday, and made a statement in regard to the late treatment of himself and others in Tennessee. Mr. SMITH, GEO. MYERS, and JERRY SULLIVAN, went down the river as hands upon one of LEM. HYATT's coal boats. The boat sold out at Natchez, and they came back thence on the steamer *Falls City* to Memphis. As no boat was permitted to come from Memphis towards Louisville, and as they had not money to come home on the railroad, they of necessity undertook the journey on foot.

At Covington, in Tennessee, the three travellers, about whom there was no suspicious circumstances except that they were unknown travellers, were arrested and examined by what no doubt was a Vigilance Committee. Nothing was found against them, and they were told by the Chairman, H. J. MOLOY, that they might go on. Some one suggested to MOLOY that it might be well to give them a pass. He gave them one, and, as it is now before us, we give an exact copy of it:

Covington Jun the 2.

1861 H J Smith and J B Myers and Suleven has Past thru this Place to day and Claim to be citazens of Kentucky on examination We find Nothen Rong a Bout Said Men and ar Willen to let said Men Pass on Good conduk
H J MOLOY

With this pass the travelers came on to within a mile of Ripley, Tennessee, where, during a rain, they took refuge under a tree. Whilst they were standing there, thirty-five or forty mounted Tennesseeans rushed down upon them and seized them as suspicious characters. They told their story and exhibited their pass; but that wouldn't do. Some of the Tennesseeans cursed them as Abolitionists, and were clamorous that they should be hung upon the tree under which they were found. The prisoners said that they were not Abolitionists; that they were citizens of Kentucky and Louisville; that they were quiet and industrious men, with no sympathy for abolition or Abolitionists. The cry then was, 'Louisville and the whole of Kentucky are full of damned Abolitionists; people that are not for us are against us; they should all be hung, and we had better be doing the work as fast as we can.' Mr. SMITH says that the fate of all three was for a time doubtful, but that at length he and JERRY SULLIVAN were allowed to continue their journey. GEO. MYERS, their comrade, having perhaps given offence by a short answer, was kept a prisoner; and SMITH and SULLIVAN learned one or two days afterwards that he either had been or was about to be hung.

Mr. SMITH informs us that between Memphis and Covington, near the railroad junction, they saw a man lying helpless and all but in a dying condition, with his head shaved and his ears and the end of his nose cut off. The poor fellow's statement was that the only charge against him was that he was of Northern birth. A humane citizen took him into his house with the intention of taking care of him.

Mr. J. H. SMITH has the appearance of being an honest man; he talks like an honest and truthful man; and we are told that there are many in this city that can testify to his integrity and veracity. The facts that he relates show what a wretched condition of things exists in Tennessee. May Kentucky never be cursed with such evils."

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Nashville papers give scattering returns of the recent election in Tennessee, which show a large majority for separation. In the State, the Union claims 75 000. The *Banner* says that East Tennessee will give only a majority of 5,000 against separation.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS AT RANDOLPH.

The Memphis *Bulletin* gives the following description of the earthworks which the rebels have thrown up on the banks of the river at Randolph, 60 miles above that City, and named Fort Wright:

"There is one striking peculiarity about this stronghold. In ascending the heights which command the mighty river for ten or twelve miles, one is constantly surprised by encountering troops and heavy guns where these are least expected. The earthen breastworks have been sodded with grass, and on the exterior do not differ in appearance from other portions of the rugged heights. The visitor is constantly surprised by finding himself at the very cannon's mouth. The earthworks are from twenty to thirty feet in thickness, and are no less defensible on the river than on the landward side. In both directions nature has made the fortifications almost inaccessible. It occurred to us, as we walked around the fortifications with Surgeon WOODWARD, that ten thousand men could hold Fort Wright against any force that might be brought against it.

An assault upon the fortress from the river side would be simply ridiculous. The paths by which the summit of the bluff is reached are narrow and precipitous, and there is no portion of the ascent which is not commanded by six and twenty-four and thirty-two-pounders. There is but one narrow defile on the landward side by which it is possible for an attacking force to reach the defences; this is defended by heavy guns which sweep the defile for more than a mile. This pass is crossed by an earthen wall thirty or forty feet in thickness, and a quarter or a half a mile east of this on the hill-side commanding the valley, is a crescent-shaped wall with the open side next the main fortifications. It seems to us that this outpost would be impregnable, supported as it is by the main batteries. We can give no more accurate description of the fortifications than we have written. The only book we ever read that treated of military matters is known as *Tristam Shandy*, and the great difference between the fortifications at Randolph and those we have visited in other portions of the country, consists in the fact that elsewhere the walls are of brick and stone; here they are made of tough, tenacious clay. A cannon ball fired against the walls at Randolph would burrow itself in the embankments, but it would be difficult to imagine what harm would be done by it."

THE TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Democrat* of June 13, says:

Advices reached us yesterday that Gov. JACKSON, on his return to Jefferson City, on Tuesday night, caused the destruction of the Gasconade and Osage railroad bridges. A dispatch to this effect was received at the Arsenal yesterday morning; and by the last evening's train on the Pacific Railroad, we learn, positively, that the Gasconade bridge was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The mail dispatched from the Post-Office, yesterday morning, got no further than Hermann, where the news of the disaster was first received. The cutting of the telegraph wires by the same Vandal hand leaves us without any reliable advices from points on the railroad above the Gasconade, and from Jefferson City. There was a rumor at Hermann, well credited at that place, that the Osage bridge had also been burned. It is not doubted in this city that both structures are entirely destroyed.

We learn that, just before starting from the city on Tuesday evening, on the special train, Gov. JACKSON gave his solemn word of honor to Mr. TAYLOR, President of the Pacific Railroad, that he did not intend to harm any of the bridges or do any damage to the road. Gov JACKSON's alarm was, no doubt, fully shared by his Major-General, STERLING PRICE; and we are disposed to believe that this distinguished officer was an accomplice in yesterday's barbarism. It is reasonable at any rate to conclude, knowing the influence of Gen. PRICE over Gov. JACKSON, that these acts of incendiarism would not have been committed without his sanction. Even those in our city who have been adhering to JACKSON and PRICE denounced their infamy last night.

The destruction of the Osage and Gasconade bridges is another severe blow to the already crippled trade and travel of our city. The loss to the Railroad Company and its employes, who have been so liberal in their accommodations to the Governor, will prove very serious.

The *Democrat* says, further:

The United States authorities at the Arsenal, and the United States Marshal of this District, have for weeks past been advised of attempts to enlist in this city recruits for the rebel army. It was chiefly this fact that led to the detention of the steamer *John H. Dickey*, on board of which Capt. GEORGE and other well known Secessionists had embarked. The mass of the recruits, however, whom it was then hoped to intercept, had left the previous evening on the *I. M. R. R.* Since then the vigilance of the officers has been increased—and the result was the information that a party of recruits, some twenty in number, were to go down the river on the steamer *Platte Valley*, Monday night. This vessel was the same from which six horses, suspected as designed for the enemy, were taken by the Government, a day or two since. At 7½ o'clock Monday night, the *Platte Valley* was brought to while about passing the Duncan's Island battery. The first gun from the battery is said to have been at once answered by the boat's whistle; but the response was not heard, doubtless on account of the violence of the storm which was then raging. A second gun, a shell, was then fired, and a third before it was perceived that the boat was heading in shore.

From some two hundred passengers on board, the United States Marshal and his deputies selected sixteen against whom there was believed to be such evidence as to warrant arrest. They were taken in custody and removed with their baggage to the Arsenal steamer *Iatan*. The *Platte Valley* was then subjected to the usual search for goods contraband of war, but none were found. The vessel was then permitted to go on her way, and the prisoners proceeded on the *Iatan* to the Arsenal, where, at about 10 P. M., they were placed in the guard-house.

Their names are as follows: J. H. Lewis, John Schmidt, Benjamin Brattas, D. C. Burbridge, Jeremiah Wetzell, William Cannon, W. H. Rhodes, F. C. Martin, John P. Bull Edmund A. Pignero, Charles B. Smith, Edward Blennerhassett, Col. Wm J. Preston, John Cony, Frederick Bauer, and Thomas Bennett.

The baggage of these parties was, yesterday afternoon, searched on board the *Iatan*, and whatever documents tended to implicate the owner in hostility to the United States Government were retained. With thirteen of the prisoners, nothing of a sufficiently positive and pertinent nature on which to base a legal prosecution could be found, although the most if not all of them sympathized strongly with treason. They were, therefore, offered their discharge upon condition of swearing in good faith and without mental reservation to obey the laws of the United States, not to give aid or comfort to the enemy, and not to bear arms against the United States during the civil war. They readily agreed to the terms, and professed to take the oath with honest and sincere intent to live up to it.

Col. PRESTON BLENNERHASSETT, and PIGNERO were detained, and will probably be subjected to an accusation of treason. Each of them is well known in the city.

O. W. BARRETT, brother of late Congressman BARRETT, was arrested yesterday in the city, by the United States Marshal, for alleged treason. It is said that proofs against him are strong, and that other prominent individuals are seriously involved in the same charge. Up to last night Mr. BARRETT remained in special custody of the United States Marshal. At 11 o'clock this forenoon he will be brought before United States Commissioner HICKMAN for preliminary examination. The other prisoners will be brought up from the Arsenal and arraigned at the same time.

PROTECTION TO THE MISSOURI UNIONISTS.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated St. Joseph, June 11, says:

"The Secessionists, organized under the State military law at this place, became so formidable, being well armed, that the Union men engaged in organizing the troops ordered to be raised at this place, as a reserve corps, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years, received information that they would probably be attacked while in the act of arming, joined in a letter, signed by some of the most prominent citizens, to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, setting forth the facts, and requesting him to protect them while in the act of arming.

The commanding officer responded very promptly to the request, and last night a fine body of regular troops, under the command of Major SULLEY, very suddenly made their appearance in this place, to the great joy of the loyal and Union-loving citizens, and a corresponding degree of fright upon the part of the Secessionists. The troops had a soothing and tranquilizing effect upon the people generally, and everybody felt secure except the rebels. The forces authorized to be raised at this place are now organizing, and by night will be well armed with Minnie muskets brought from the fort. The Stars and Stripes were thrown in the breeze to day, amid the loud cheering of the multitude, notwithstanding the city ordinance making it a misdemeanor to raise in the city limits such proud emblem."

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of June 8, notices the retreat of Col. EMORY from the Indian Territory, information of which movement it has from a Mr. PEEL. It says:

"After taking possession of Fort Arbuckle, it was garrisoned by a company of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians under Captain MCKINNEY. Fort Ouachita was garrisoned by the Dead-shot Rangers under Captain MAYBERRY.

Mr. PEEL also informs us that the Chickasaws held a council on the 24th of May, and formally dissolved their connection with the United States Government, and issued a manifesto to the Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, and to the Reserve Indians, advising them to secede from the old Union, and to petition the Southern Confederacy to be received as a distinct organized Territory instead of an Indian Territory. The friendly Indians are all in favor of it. They had ordered off all the Yankee missionaries in the country. The Indians also took up two Abolitionists from Northern Texas, one of whom was a preacher, and hung them. The forts were all to be garrisoned in twenty days, in accordance with a treaty made with the Reserve Indians.

Mr. PEEL further states, in illustration of the spirit of the Texas troops, that within forty-eight hours after the news came across the Texas border, the Kansas bandit MONTGOMERY was coming down there with 10,000 men under arms, who started immediately to meet him. He says, that instead of there being any Abolitionists in Northern Texas, the people are unanimous for fighting, and all classes, including preachers, were eager for the fray."

THE LAND BLOCKADE.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Tuesday, gives the following as the copy of an order served on the Captains of the *Dunbar* and *Charley Bowen*, by the Collector at Evansville:

EVANSVILLE DISTRICT,
EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 7, 1861.

Capt. A. M. Desouchet, steamer Dunbar:

SIR: You are hereby notified that the transportation of all pork, bacon, flour, wheat, hay, corn, oats, live stock, and other provisions and supplies, as well as arms and munitions of war, on your steamboat *Dunbar*, into the ports of Smithland or Paducah, is regarded as a violation of the laws and instructions of the Government of the United States, and that for each and every such act you and your boat and cargo will be held liable to the laws, under legal proceedings.

A. L. ROBINSON,
Surveyor of Customs.

The New-Albany *Ledger* says there is an extensive business done between the Free States and the country along the Mississippi River, in a smuggling way, by means of flat-boats, which run at night, and lie up during the day. Butter bought in Indiana at 8c. and 10c. per pound, can be sold at Memphis at 75c., and below that point at $1.

POSITION OF HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer*, of June 12, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there recently by Mr. CRITTENDEN:

"The first great object which he ardently desired, was that this war should be put an end to; and the more devastating it became, the more difficult would be its solution; and to the end of pacification and a restoration of the kindly feelings which once prevailed among the happy and prosperous people of a common Government would his whole energies be devoted, if it should be the pleasure of the people to confer upon him the responsible trust of representing them. To a war of subjugation, he was opposed, and while he was satisfied that the Government did nothing more than its duty in the preparation it had made to defend the National Capital, yet he would be prepared at any moment to lend a helping hand to arrest the further progress of this unnatural conflict. Mr. LINCOLN, he declared, was not the President of his selection; and he was neither responsible for nor prepared to sustain the policy of that functionary. LINCOLN, however, was not the Government, although charged, for the time, with its administrative functions; and while he repudiated all allegiance to him or his creed, he was, as he had always professed to be, loyal to the Constitution of his country, under which the nation had been so prosperous, the people so free and happy, and the blessings of which are priceless and innumerable.

Mr. CRITTENDEN declared that, in his judgment, every means should be resorted to to restore the blessings of peace, to preserve the Union, and to hand down unimpaired the noble institutions which have come down to us hallowed by the sanction of our revolutionary fathers. To that end, he declared, first, that the Southern States should present to Congress, when it meets, a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor; that, when presented, the Congress of the United States should promptly grant the full measure of redress for those grievances; and that, if Congress should not do so, he would not vote one dollar to the prosecution of the war. In the next place, if the South should fail to present their grievances, with a view to adjustment, then that the North should promptly concede such assurances of redress and security as were just to the South; and that, besides these, all other possible means should be employed that would have the effect of maintaining the Union, preserving the Government and putting a period to the unnatural war in which the country is involved. In the event that all the means employed for this patriotic and noble purpose should fail, and the war should still rage on, then he was of the opinion that Kentucky, poising herself upon her proud position of neutrality, should summon all her judgment and reason, and, discarding all passion and prejudice, should decide for herself what position she should assume. He declared that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; and that, while he was not now, under the continually shifting scenes of the political drama, prepared to say what position Kentucky should occupy in the contingency mentioned, he would be prepared, as a native and loyal son of Kentucky, to follow her destiny, be it what it might."

JUDGE ROBERTSON OF KENTUCKY ON THE CRISIS.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter:

LEXINGTON, June 7, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: The position Kentucky occupies was, when she took it, the only conservative attitude which was either proper or possible for *her*. And had you been here and known all the difficulties that surrounded her, you would have been surprised that she was able to stand, as she nobly does, under the flag of the Union, instead of being sucked into a vortex of revolution into which her mother, Virginia, and her twin-sister, Tennessee, have been precipitated by passion, delusion, and treachery. Immediately after the inauguration of civil war by the attack on Sumpter, and the publication of the President's message convoking the Congress and calling for troops, first, to retake property, and then to do whatever morbid minds might imagine or sinister plotters might recklessly impute, had Kentucky, like Virginia and Tennessee, listened only to the earthquake instead of the still small voice of reason and patriotism, and made up, as they did, false issues between the North and the South, or between fighting for the Government and against it, she, like them, would certainly have espoused the miscalled cause of the South, and thereby blindly coöperated with abolitionists and nullifiers in their joint crusade against the Union, for the destruction of which those pestilent Jacobins have been conspiring for thirty years.

That suicidal course was prevented, and could have been prevented only by warning our uneasy people not to stare in the face all the consequences of such an eventful step in the dark; by truly telling them how, and by whom, and for what, the awful crisis had been brought on our country; by convincing them that secession is revolution, and, if unsuccessful, would be treason—that, by attempting such revolution, Kentucky would make her glorious land the centre and seat of a desolating war, destructive of her institutions, her property, her liberty, and, perhaps, her religion, without a rational hope of any possible benefit to herself in any possible contingency, and might destroy the best political organism on earth, for imaginary wrongs which, even if they were real, would neither justify such a catastrophe, nor the substitution of a worse Government, which could never afford equal security or assure a tithe of the glory, the peace, or the liberty which have signalized our sacred Union—and by appealing to the glorious past—and to our paramount duty to provide for our own welfare by keeping out of the whirlwind and maintaining the neutrality of an umpire. I consider Kentucky now, as she has shown herself previously, the anchor of the national ship—and I have faith that she may either save or destroy the precious freight put on board by our fathers and intrusted to their descendants for all mankind. This anchorage is now steadfast, and, unless disturbed by foreign indiscretion, we hope to hold it fast throughout the storm. We will maintain our position if left alone by the Federal Administration except for protection against invasion by Secessionists, or against domestic insurrection—and now, being thus fixed, if it shall ever become necessary for Kentucky to raise her arm in this fratricidal strife, she will strike for the Star Spangled Banner of her nursing mother.

You may now, Sir, instead of your expressed surprise at the neutrality of Kentucky, see that it was the only position she could take for herself and the Union, and may concur with me that, by maintaining it as long as may be proper, she will have done *her* best for the Constitution, and will deserve preeminent and immortal honor. Your friend,

G. ROBERTSON.

NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says that Gov. MAGOFFIN received the appended dispatch on June 12, and that Gov. MAGOFFIN is going to demand the withdrawal of the troops from the island named:

To Gov. B. Magoffin:

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

I have received information that Tennessee troops are under orders to occupy Island No. 1, six miles below Cairo. In accordance with my understanding with Gen. BUCKNER, I call upon you to prevent this step. Do you regard the islands on the Mississippi river above the Tennessee line within your jurisdiction, and, if so, what ones? Respectfully,

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The following letter from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was read to a meeting held in Druid Hill Park, on June 6, by the voters of Baltimore County. The meeting was presided over by CHAUNCEY BROOKS, Esq.:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I am compelled to be absent from the State on Thursday, and cannot, therefore, comply with the conditional promise I made you to address the Union meeting to be assembled at Druid Park on that afternoon.

Some other opportunity may be offered me to express before the voters of the Second Congressional District the opinions I entertain of the duty and policy of our State in the present calamitous condition of the country. If it shall, I shall not fail to avail myself of it.

I content myself with now saying that it seems to me as clear as light that we should leave nothing untried that may promise to maintain the Union as it is, and to restore it to what it was.

To be for the Union only conditionally is, patriot-

ually speaking pastimy comprehension. Our fathers held no such language. They formed it and recommended it not only the best, but the only guarantee of an American, well regulated liberty, and made it in terms what the debates in the Convention prove they designed it to be—a Union forever. It was, in the words of the Constitution, to secure "the blessings of liberty" not only to themselves, but to their "posterity." They associated it with no ifs, or ands, or buts. No qualifying phrase was connected with it, no condition attached to it. It was evidently intended to be absolute, unconditional, and permanent as time. The existing deplorable exigency demands that all loyal men shall hold this opinion, and adhere to and act upon it, through weal and woe, till all hope of Union is drowned in an ocean of despair. With myself, that hope is yet strong and sanguine. I believe that the clouds which now lower over us will, sooner or later, be dispelled, and our glorious institutions be sure to shine in "one unclouded blaze of living light." With regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

WM. R. PATTERSON, Esq., and others of the Committee, Baltimore County.

KENTUCKY AND THE FEDERAL TROOPS

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"A dispatch from Cairo, published here on Friday morning, stated that Gen. PRENTISS, in command at Cairo, had sent troops across the Ohio into Kentucky, to break up a camp of Secessionists. We didn't believe the statement, nor do we believe it now, for we know it to be inconsistent with the orders under which Gen. PRENTISS is acting. The following, which we have just received from Frankfort, will put an end to all anxiety, if any is felt, upon the subject. Although emissaries of the Southern Confederacy are raising troops in various parts of our State for hostilities against the United States, no United States troops will be sent to set foot upon our soil:

CINCINNATI, June 7, 1861.

To Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.:

The papers of this morning state that Gen. PRENTISS, Commander United States forces at Cairo, has sent troops across the Ohio River into Kentucky. I have no official notice of such a movement, but I at once telegraphed Gen. PRENTISS for the facts, and stated to him that, if the report was true, I disapproved his course, and ordered him to make no more such movements without my sanction previously obtained. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

BLOCKING THEIR GAME.

The following order has just been issued by the War Department at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1861.

POSTMASTER, WHEELING, VA.: You are instructed to hold for postage all letters coming from seceded States to or through your Post office upon which the United States postage is not pre-paid by stamps; and all such letters should be immediately forwarded to the Dead-letter office at Washington. Also, all letters mailed from those States, except Western Virginia, on and after June 1, on which United States stamps appear, no Postmaster in those States having authority on or after that date for account of the United States. JOHN M. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 8 says:

"Postmaster SPEED received instructions from the Postmaster-General yesterday morning to discontinue all further postal communication with the so-called Confederate States, the office at Memphis also having been discontinued. Correspondents will therefore take notice. It should be remembered that express companies and individuals even are permitted to carry letters and packages, when such letters and packages are inclosed in Government envelopes. By taking advantage of this provision of the United States Postal law, correspondents may send their favors to the seceding States, although at an extra cost and at considerable inconvenience."

In this announcement the Vicksburgh *Whig* will find that it is mistaken:

"Arrangements have been made with the Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., by which all mail matter from this section destined for the North and those States still in the Federal Union, will be promptly forwarded; and all matter from that section due South will come through his office. This will continue until the 8th, at which time it is probable some permanent arrangement will be made for the uninterrupted transmission of the mails as heretofore.

Within the Confederate States letter postage will be—single rates, under 500 miles, 5 cents; over 500 miles, 10 cents. Arrangements will be speedily consummated for the reception and the forwarding of foreign letters, as heretofore."

THE MORAVIANS FIRM FOR THE UNION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Provincial Synod of the Northern District of the Moravian Church, which has just closed its sessions at Lancaster, Penn.:

Whereas, The Provincial Synod of the Northern District of the Moravian Church in the United States, now assembled at Letiz, Lancaster county, Penn., feel it just and proper that, in common with our brethren of other religious denominations, we should express our deep interest in the present distracted and gloomy condition of our once happy and prosperous country, inasmuch as it is a duty enjoined upon us by the Head of our Church, in the commandment to "render to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's;" therefore, we do hereby

1. *Resolve*, That while we, as citizens of the United States, and as members of the Moravian Church, deeply deplore the calamity of civil war in our land, we acknowledge the chastening hand of God, and humbly bow to the decrees of Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hands.

2. That, while we acknowledge and submit to *that power*, we also acknowledge "*the powers that are ordained of God" over us*, and therefore declare our continued faithful and unabated allegiance to the Government and the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States of which we are citizens.

3. That, in acknowledging our constitutional Government and the liberty and blessings which we have been permitted to enjoy under it, we, as members of the Moravian Church, deem it our duty to extend to it our hearty support in its efforts and measures adopted to uphold the Constitution and maintain the integrity of these United States, and to perpetuate to ourselves and to our children the liberties and blessings of our Republican institutions, that we, as a Church, "may continue to lead under them a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty."

4. That we will continue to unite in ardent prayer that the Lord may grant unto the Government of the United States, in these times of danger, His gracious counsel, and continue to be the gracious Protector of these United States and of our national Constitution; that He may defeat every evil design against us, and continue to show His tender mercy unto these United States as in days past; that He may, in His tender mercy, stop the effusion of human blood, and make discord and war to cease; and that, to this end, He may put into the hearts of all citizens of these United States thoughts of peace, that we may see it soon established, to the glory of His name.

5. That we will, in our prayers, also remember those who, in obedience to the call of their country, have left their families and homes, and gone forth to protect our insulted flag, and in support of our Constitution and laws, that the Lord of Hosts may strengthen and uphold them, and in the hour of distress,—especially when in the arms of death,—prove to them their only trust and consolation; and that He may comfort and dry the tears of parents, brothers, sisters and friends, and protect the widows and fatherless children of those who, under His divine dispensation, sacrifice their lives in the cause of our beloved country.

J. B. TSHUDY, Chairman.
MARTIN HOUSER.
C. AUG. LUCKENBACH.

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE CRISIS.

On June 6 the following resolutions were adopted by the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio, which has been in session at Columbus:

Resolved, By the Convention of Clergy, and by Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio, now here assembled in Cleveland, That we cordially approve the sentiment and appreciate the wise counsels expressed by the Bishop and Assistant Bishop, on the present condition of our beloved country, in their several addresses yesterday delivered to the Convention, and desire hereby fully to recognize our obligations as Christian men, in this crisis, to stand by the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution.

Resolved, That we fervently hope, and our earnest prayer to God is, that the delusion which has seized the minds of so many of our brethren in the Southern States of this Union, originating, as we are constrained to believe, in an erroneous estimate of State sovereignty, and a corresponding depreciation of the superior power of the National Government, may be dispelled; and they be brought to unite with us in a holy endeavor that the Union may be preserved, the just authority of the Government maintained, and the blessings of peace again restored to our borders.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the piety and Christian spirit of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Southern States. We can not, and we do not believe they would willingly do wrong. We earnestly invite them to retrace their steps—to reconsider their actions, and their published opinions, and to join with us in an effort to preserve the unity of the Church of Christ in the United States of America. Brethren of the South, in a question touching the existence of the Government of which we live, should not Christian brethren in all parts of the country have a voice?

Resolved, That whether these counsels be heeded or disregarded, we still hope that our Southern brethren will not fail to send their Bishops and Clerical and lay delegates to the next General Convention in 1862; that by prayer and supplication to God; by unimpassioned consultations and friendly conferences, we may yet adopt measures to prevent the sundering of those ties so dear to us, and so essential to the prosperity of the Church.

AN APPEAL FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to the people of that State, in which he makes the following suggestions:

"It is said our enemies exempt cotton from blockade. Why? Because they cannot do without it. I appeal to our planters, therefore, to refuse to ship a bag while the blockade lasts. This will soon remove the blockade from our ports, and the increase in price will amply reward you for the loss you may sustain while keeping your cotton on hand. I trust our people will hold public meetings and petition the Government at Montgomery to lay an embargo upon cotton, permitting not one bag to pass out of the Confederate States while the blockade is maintained. I appeal to our capitalists to go to work vigorously and prepare to manufacture such articles as we most need. I also appeal to our planters to redouble their energies for the production of all supplies of provisions necessary to support our people at home and our armies in the field. The prospect is most flattering for an abundant wheat harvest. Let each planter, as soon as his wheat is cut, break and plant a few more acres of his best wheat lands in an early kind of corn. This would add hundreds of thousands of bushels to the crop. Let each also plant a large crop of peas and turnips and look diligently to the culture of everything that will sustain the life of man or beast, that we may be entirely independent of all supplies from abroad. Finally, I appeal to all ladies and gentlemen to practice strict economy, dispense with every unnecessary luxury, and devote all to our country till the battle is won and our independence acknowledged by the civilized nations of the earth."

GEN. PRENTISS.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND SERVICES—HIS MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Brig.-Gen. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, commander of the Illinois State troops stationed at Cairo, is one of those officers which the present war has found ready-made for the exigency. Manifesting from childhood a fondness for military affairs, he has all his life been connected with the militia organization of the State, and has acquired in the Mormon and Mexican wars, the knowledge and experience which fit him to discharge so well the duties of his present responsible position. As he has been placed in command of the most important point in the West, and is charged with responsibilities of the gravest nature, a sketch of his life and character will serve to show why he was selected for this position.

Gen. PRENTISS is a son of the Old Dominion—having been born in Belleville, Ward County, Va., in 1819. His father, Major H. L. PRENTISS, was a native of New-London, Conn.; his mother, of the State of his nativity. In 1836, Major PRENTISS emigrated to Marion County, Mo., where he remained till 1840, when he made his residence permanently in Quincey, Ill. He was a man of unusual ability as a popular speaker, and took an active part in the political contests of 1840 and 1844.

Young PRENTISS inherited the military and political talents of his father. On the breaking out of the Mormon war, he was First-Lieutenant of the Quincey Rifles, an independent company, which was dispatched at once to the scene of hostilities. After the death of JOE SMITH, Gov. FORD retained this company in Hancock County, for the protection of the citizens, during the succeeding Winter. At the commencement of the Mexican war, the Quincey Rifles at once tendered their services to the Government, and were incorporated into the Regiment of Col. JOHN J. HARDEN. PRENTISS received the appointment of Adjutant; but after a few months, accepted the office of Captain of a company from Ottawa; and Lieut. WALLACE, of the same Company, now Colonel of a Regiment in PRENTISS' Brigade, was appointed Adjutant in his place.

The reputation acquired by Capt. PRENTISS in the Mexican war was of the most enviable character. His relations with Col. HARDEN, the pet of Illinois, and one of the most brilliant officers in the service, were most intimate and confidential. On the death of HARDEN he assisted in removing his remains, and the scarf he now wears is a cherished memorial of that campaign, and is stained with HARDEN's blood.

On the restoration of peace, Capt. PRENTISS returned to Quincey and engaged in mercantile pursuits, retaining, however, his love for military affairs. As Captain of the Quincy Blues, he acquired for that Company a reputation as wide as the State. His interest in politics was deep and conscientious. Quincy is remarkable for containing a large number of Southern men, of the most decided Anti-Slavery convictions, among whom was Capt. PRENTISS; and their influence has been most happy upon the character of the place. In 1856, the noble citizens of Quincy contributed nearly $3,000 in money for the relief of Kansas, besides large donations in other ways for the same purpose. In 1860, Capt. PRENTISS was put in nomination for Congress, but the Democratic majority in the District was too large to be overcome.

On the issuing of President LINCOLN's Proclamation he tendered at once the services of a company, and was in Springfield in less than a week, with two hundred men. Within twenty-four hours he was sent to Cairo, with a battalion, as commandant of the post. On the organization of the —— Regiment he was elected Colonel by acclamation, and soon after was chosen General of the Brigade by a very decided vote, which rank he now holds.

The position occupied by Gen. PRENTISS is one requiring a union of qualities very rarely combined in any one person. Isolated from the sources of sympathy and aid in the Free States—almost surrounded by a hostile population—remote from the seat of Government, and receiving very little attention from that quarter—with a camp and fortifications to construct, and all the details of army organization to arrange, with very little of preparation or experienced aid—it has required a union of courage, patience, industry and good temper, combined with a large degree of strategical ability and military experience. It is the best description of Gen. PRENTISS' "character," to say that all his duties in this trying position have been admirably discharged, and that his course here meets the general approval of citizens and soldiers. In fact, some think that if he had been invested with the requisite authority, he would ere this have made Western Kentucky loyal, penetrated to Memphis, and put that point into a state of safety, and, by strengthening the hands of the Union men of Western Tennessee, have saved the State at the election of the 8th of June.

In person, Gen. PRENTISS is of medium height, squarely built, and with a figure in which military training has not destroyed a very decided but quiet and graceful carriage. His eyes are blue, expressing equally mildness and resolution—his manners are pleasant and unostentatious in the extreme; but when necessary, express the inflexibility of an iron will. He is said to be a popular public speaker—keen, ready and cool in debate—abounding in humor, and admirably fitting his speech to the audience and to the occasion. The present condition of the troops at Cairo, fully sustains his high reputation in Illinois as a teacher of military drill, and shows the confidence he inspires in those who surround him. Those who know him best will be greatly disappointed if he does not, in the coming campaign, leave some deep marks on the rebel cause, whenever his superiors see fit to allow him to make a move.

HONOR TO COL. ELLSWORTH.

The movement recently commenced in this State to enrol and to arm and equip by volunteer subscriptions a regiment for the war, to be composed of one member from each town and ward in the State, is successfully progressing. The fund required for the purpose is $150,000, and for this the Ellsworth Association, under whose auspices the effort has been inaugurated, call for dollar subscriptions from all parts of the State. Mayor THACHER, of Albany, is the President, and Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of the same city, is the Treasurer of the Association. Each town is to select its representative in the regiment, who is required to be not less than five feet eight inches in height, unmarried, active, able-bodied, and not to exceed thirty years of age. Already the call of the Association has been liberally responded to, and many towns have forwarded their subscriptions and designated the person who shall represent them in the corps.

DEMISE OF SOUTHERN BAPTIST PAPERS.

At the annual Conference of the Baptists of the Southern States, recently held in Georgia, that body took occasion to express its sympathies strongly in favor of the South in the present conflict between the rebellious States and the Federal Government. Sympathy with the South implies sympathy with Southern institutions, and, of course, a withdrawal of sympathy from institutions peculiarly Northern, among which may be noted the Press. As a consequence, we suppose, the following Baptist journals have recently ceased to exist. The *Southern Baptist*, Charleston; the *Virginia Baptist*, the *Baptist Messenger*, Memphis; the *Northwestern Virginia Baptist*, and the *Baptist Watchman*, St. Louis. The *Western Recorder*, (Baptist,) of Louisville, has reduced its proportions to half a sheet.

A CONFESSION AND A COMPLAINT.

Col. THOMAS C. HINDMAN, late Member of Congress from Arkansas, has reached Memphis with a regiment of 800 Arkansas troops, on the way to Richmond. He acknowledges, in the Memphis *Avalanche* of June 10, the present of a Confederate silk flag from Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, sent from New-Orleans. He also complains bitterly of the State of Arkansas for not furnishing his regiment shoes and blankets. In the course of his dispatch the following nice little confession comes out:

Military Board, Little Rock, Ark.:

I telegraphed you that the men of my regiment were without blankets and shoes, and requested you to allow me to apply to their benefit the proceeds of the sugar, now in store, *which I siezed from Cincinnati steamboats*, and turned over to civil authorities, *before Arkansas seceded.*

You reply, ignoring my request, but inviting us to become a part of the State Militia for twelve months.

We are soldiers of the Confederate States for during the war, and cannot honorably consider, much less accept your proposition. We will remain in the Confederate service while the war lasts, whether we have blankets or shoes or not. T. C. HINDMAN.

NOT ALLOWABLE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of June 7 says:

"Within the past few days there have been some transfers of bank and other stock owned by Northern parties to residents here, not in the way of actual sales, but as a cover to property which is considered jeopardized by the hostile relations existing between this Confederacy and the Abolition Government at Washington. A case in point occurred yesterday, where a party applied to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to transfer certain shares of stock to himself under a power of attorney transmitted from New-York. The President of the Bank entertaining serious doubts as to the propriety and legality of such a transfer, addressed a communication to the Attorney-General of the State, soliciting his opinion in the premises. The answer of this officer is conclusive as to the illegality of the proceeding. He pronounces every negotiation, agreement or contract between a person domiciliated within the Confederate States and an alien enemy, such as those must be deemed who are domiciled in the United States, to be absolutely null and void. No other course, other than a hostile one, can be tolerated between the people of the two sections. The remittance of money for any purpose is unlawful and forbidden. So far as the latter point is concerned, Congress has provided by special enactment that all payments to the enemy are prohibited."

The closing paragraph of the opinion referred to, is as follows:

"It is clear, that the acceptance of the power of attorney by Mr. W. E. LEVERICH from Mr. H. S. LEVERICH is illegal, and he has no lawful authority to act in pursuance of its mandate. The transfer of the stock, or agreement to transfer the stock between W. E. LEVERICH and H. S. LEVERICH is illegal, and cannot be tolerated. Mr. H. S. LEVERICH being domiciled in New-York, is to be regarded as an alien enemy, and no person domiciled within the Confederate States can hold any intercourse or communication with him during the war; and if such intercourse result in a negotiation, agreement or contract, such negotiation, agreement or contract is illegal, and absolutely null and void. It is time that the law on this subject should be well understood, for no intercourse whatever, without special permission of the Government, can be lawfully carried on between enemies except that of a hostile character. The remittance of money for any purpose, the making of contracts, the acceptance of trusts, the creation of any civil obligation, or commercial relation whatever, is unlawful and unbidden, simply because it is inconsistent with the hostile attitude of the parties. The belligerent Governments have placed their respective citizens in an attitude of hostility towards each other, and no relation inconsistent with hostility can be lawfully created by the acts of individuals without the express permission of the Government. Respectfully,

THOMAS J. SEMMES, Attorney-General.

WALTER G. ROBINSON, Esq., President Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New-Orleans.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.

This very important topic still occupies the columns of the Southern Press, and the members of the Confederate Congress have been appointed a peripatetic Committee to push the subject:

"Hon. R. H. SMITH, in a speech at Selma, Ala., on the 4th inst., exhorted the people to take as much of the loan as possible, and stated that the simple feeding and clothing of the army of the Confederate States now costs $300,000 per day, to which amount must be added the whole immense cost of the civil Administration. He informed his hearers that not a dollar could be obtained from abroad, that the necessary amount could not possibly be raised by taxation at home, and that if the people would not contribute by loan the means of meeting the tremendous and constantly-increasing expenses, the Government must perish even in its infancy.

In Mobile, and no doubt in many Southern cities, another expedient is resorted to for the replenishment of the exhausted treasury. The Mobile *Register* calls upon all the married women and widows, and maidens and little girls, to step forward for the relief of the Government. It appeals to them to give up their little pin money, their diamonds, their ear rings, their finger-rings, and all the other personal ornaments they have, to be turned into money for the carrying on of the war. And in the Richmond (Va.) papers, a Virginia matron, a worthy and excellent woman no doubt, earnestly asks all her sex to sacrifice their silver plate, their watches, their sofas, their costly furniture of all descriptions, everything, in fine, that they can spare, to aid in the payment of the half-million of dollars, more or less, per day.

A FINANCIAL SCHEME.

That inventive genius, Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, has devised another project which he ought to have patented at Montgomery,—or rather at Richmond, for that is the last location of the rebel capital,—under the title, "A plan for keeping a Government in motion without money." His scheme is thus explained by the Charleston *Courier*:

"He proposes to issue Treasury notes of all the usual denominations of bank notes, to be fundable whenever desired in 8 per cent. bonds, the bonds to be reconverted into Treasury notes whenever desired. As the Treasury notes are receivable for all dues of the Government besides, and will be available to pay the direct tax which Congress is to lay, they will afford a sound and available currency everywhere." The *Courier* learns that the Banks have responded to the plan by opening a credit to the Government in advance to be discharged by the notes when issued, and hopes soon to see this new currency in circulation, but does not say whether it would be willing to receive it in payment of subscriptions.

The Savannah *Republican* indorses the scheme, of course, and argues in its favor so strongly that it really convinces itself that "there is no reason why every planter in the South should not be willing to pledge his entire crop, under the provisions proposed by the agents of the Government. It is simply an agreement to receive in payment for it bankable funds, which is all he ever claimed or desired."

WILL NOT LET THEM PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Some of the "good people" of South Carolina, it seems, in their simplicity, have been trying to pay their debts. Gov. PICKENS puts this extinguisher on them:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1861.

I have understood that many good people have been remitting funds to creditors in Northern States. In the existing relations of the country such conduct is in conflict with public law, and all citizens are hereby warned against the consequences.

F. W. PICKENS.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th says on this subject:

"It is reported that several instances have lately occurred in this city of attempts to evade the legal consequences of a state of war, by the transfer of stocks formerly held by citizens of the North. The cases occurred, we are told, in the Telegraph, Express and Gas Companies, and there is reason to believe the same expedient has been tried in other stocks. All such cases should be promptly detected, exposed and punished."

Chancellor E. S. DARGAN gives the following opinion through the Mobile *Tribune*:

"During a state of war all commercial intercourse between the subjects of the nations at war is illegal. So strict is this rule, that the mere drawing of a bill of exchange on an alien enemy, or remitting him money even in payment of a debt, is prohibited by the law of nations. Either of these acts referred to is considered not only illegal, but dangerous; hence they are prohibited.

Our merchants may now owe debts on New-York and other Northern cities, which they wish to pay, but war is now recognized as existing between the Confederate States and the Northern Free States, and they cannot remit money without a violation of law. My opinion on this subject has been asked every day for the last several days, and, therefore, I wish you would publish this. E. S. DARGAN."

A CALL.

Brigadier-Gen. J. B. FLOYD is out in the Abingdon *Virginian*, with the following call. The man who has rifled more muskets and cannon than Gen. JAMES ever did, now, it will be seen, would be glad to get enough flint locks for his brigade. For these, however, he has only "promises to pay" to offer, and the Virginians know very well how much these are worth:

CAMP JACKSON, Wytheville, June 4, 1861.

To the Citizens of this District:

I have this day received information that a large force of the enemy are rapidly advancing from Ohio, by way of Kanawha and Fayette Court-house, with the view of taking possession of this region of country, and seizing upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, so as to stop the movement of troops for the relief of our Eastern frontier. There is certainly great danger to our country from such a movement. We have plenty of men to defend the country if they were armed.

I call upon all patriotic citizens to come promptly forward and supply our men with such arms as they may have. Agents will be appointed to receive the arms and give a receipt for the same, stating therein the character of the gun and the value thereof. These guns will be faithfully returned to their owners, or, if not, will be paid for.

The safety of your country depends upon furnishing the arms to the volunteers who are willing to lay down their lives in your defence.

I hope this occasion will strongly urge upon the young men of our country to unite themselves at once into volunteer companies, and to rally to the defence of their country. *There is not a day to be lost.*

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brigadier-General Confederate Army.

CHEATING CONTRACTORS.

The following paragraph, which we find in the "Talk on 'Change" in the *Delta* of the 5th, shows that dishonest contractors "prevail" South as well as North:

"The further talk was, that there has been some tremendous gouging going on in some contracts with the Confederate Government; that the Southern Confederacy has been paying the most enormous prices paid for transportation of troops and stores; that contracts have been given out, without being known only to such and such parties; that the most extravagant prices have been given for charters of steamboats; of the transportation of stores, munitions of war, the purchase of steamboats, and many other things too numerous to talk about in a hot day on the flags. As regards the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, there are numerous complaints; contracts have been given out without going through the usual formalities of proposals."

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Mississippi gentleman writes to his brother in Manchester, N. H., giving a gloomy view of affairs in his section. He says:

"Destruction is sure as the sun rises, yet we are helpless. Our property, that one year since would have been valued at over $100,000, could not now be sold at any price. There is no money among us. Our merchants and mechanics are doing nothing. Provisions are stopped from above, and I am truly apprehensive that starvation will be upon us. Many have enlisted for a support. Every man and boy is a soldier, and are drilling daily.

Great uneasiness and alarm is felt from our peculiar institution, but I must say I have seen no indications of uneasiness among the slaves. They seem as cheerful and dutiful as ever, and mine never seemed more devoted to us than now. Times are so very hard that mine earn me very little, and I am fearful they will earn me less. The sober, thinking part of community begin to think we are to have desperate times, and perhaps to be subjugated at last. Of one thing I feel assured, that we are gaining nothing by secession.

Our crops look fine. My corn is shooting; potatoes fully grown and plenty. What I am raising will be ample for my family, unless my negroes come home for want of employment, and the suffering people do not rob me, which I fear, provided times do not improve. [illegible] will [illegible] and the laboring class can get no employment; they must live, and will not starve if it is in the country.

We have just began to feel the effects of the blockade. Provisions are rising, and I am now informed we are to have no more from above.

I have no means, if I had the mind to move. I cannot collect one dollar in a thousand due me.

I am raising everything of an eatable kind as far as I am able. My negroes cannot much longer find employment from home, and I must provide for their support. Where they now labor we cannot get money or pay. Nobody pays; everybody is 'broke.' No one thinks of dunning his neighbor. I do not know what we are coming to."

ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas State Convention, which has been several weeks in session, has adjourned. The misunderstanding between Gen. BRADLEY and the troops in the Eastern section has been referred to the Military Board of the State for adjudication.

The Convention has suspended all sales under execution. Gen. McCULLOCH has taken command of the Western forces, and has made requisitions for six regiments upon Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and the Indian Territory. ALBERT PIKE goes with him as Indian Commissioner.

FREE NEGRO SAILORS IN THE REBEL STATES.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of June 5 says:

"Several days since we published the fact of eight free negro sailors, taken on the prizes *Panama* and *John Adams*, being delivered into the custody of Recorder BLACHE, the Confederate States Marshal, Mr. BEVERLY, declining to have anything to do with them. Our readers will recollect the telegraphic inquiry for instructions from Attorney-General BENJAMIN. Yesterday he received the following telegram in answer:

RICHMOND, June 3, 1861.

Hon. Anatole Blache, Recorder of the Second District, New-Orleans, La.:

The free negroes are not held as prisoners under the law of the Confederate States. Dispose of them according to the laws of the State.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Attorney-General, C. S. A.

We suppose that these men will be discharged from custody, with a warning to leave the South forthwith."

TROUBLE IN THE REBEL RANKS.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says:

"The reported retreat of two companies of Virginia cavalry before the advance of a single company of United States troopers, without even crossing swords with them, is almost incredible news. We do not know what to make of it. Is the thing possible? It is said, in extenuation of this apparently dastardly conduct, that one company of the Virginia cavalry were without pistols. But what a vain and empty excuse! What is the use of pistols in a sabre fight? The sabre, not the pistol, is the weapon for a charge of cavalry upon cavalry. Still further it is stated that the other company of Virginians *had* pistols. They were two to one against the United States troops, and backed, besides, by a company of riflemen. Good God! is this the sort of fighting Southern troops intend to make? Why, with their riflemen, and two sabres to one, they ought to have cut up the Lincolnites to a man, and pursued the last man into the very encampment of the enemy. Is the banner of the Old Dominion to be thus trailed in the dust? Are there men found in Virginia thus to rob her of every vestige of her ancient prestige, and, more than all, her honor, her glory in arms? Will, then, no Marmion rise to upbraid them?

'Why linger ye here, ye hearts of hare?
Where's Harry Blunt? Fitz Eustice, where?'

Oh! for an hour for old Light Horse Harry once more to yield his daring, dashing blade. Unless our meagre accounts from the Richmond papers are strangely incorrect, the epaulettes should be torn from the shoulders of the officers who have thus stained the honor of their State, and a court martial should expel them from the ranks of the Confederate Army. That there are brave men in Virginia who will maintain her integrity, the gallant conduct of the single company of rifles, unsupported and without bayonets, who drove back the enemy with their bullets, will testify. Let those, then, who have no stomach for the fight, be spurned from the ranks of the army, objects of contempt to mankind."

THE AMERICAN UNION LOST.

The authorities of New-Orleans recently seized a ship called the *American Union*. The telegraphic operators were somewhat confounded, two or three days since, when the captain (LINCOLN) called on them to send a dispatch of this nature:

"W. V. O. MOSES, Bath—*American Union* in the hands of the enemy.
(Signed,) A. LINCOLN, Captain."

The *Crescent* says the operator would not let it go. "Why not?" says the red-haired captain. Operator replies, "The Governor must countersign it." The captain inquires, "Where is the Governor?" "On Canal-street, at his office, replies the operator. Off goes the captain and presents the dispatch to Gov. MOORE, who was taken all aback, and so much amused that the *American Union*, Capt LINCOLN, was in the hands of the enemy, that he permitted the dispatch to go, saying, with a smile, to the captain, that it would be so by-and-by.

THE LATE UNION VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says: "The aggregate vote for delegates to the Border State Convention, is 107,334. There are no returns from the counties of Ballard, Hickman, Marshall, Simpson and Woodford. The total vote of Kentucky, at the last Presidential election, was 146,216. Notwithstanding no Union votes are counted from five counties, and that many precincts were not opened, the Union majority is 69,452. It is safe to say that this State is for Union by 80,000 majority. That will do.

INCIDENTS IN THE PHILIPPA CONTEST.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing of the Phillippa affair says:

"The whole affair did not last over half an hour, and was as utter a rout as any enemy ever suffered. Col. IRWINE, of the Ohio Sixteenth, says, at the time the first shot was fired by the battery, they were cut off by a sharp ridge from a view of LANDER's division, and as the ball whistled through the air, supposed it came from a rebel battery, and was directed upon them. Keeping a sharp eye on the next shot, they knew it was from their friends, and pressed forward at a run. As he passed the rebel camp, he could hear the hissing of the bacon in the pans and see the steam from the camp-kettles over the fires. The rebels, in fact, had everything prepared for a retreat. The wagons were loaded, the horses harnessed in the stables, the pickets called in, and an hour or two later they would have been en route for Beverly. Did you ever drive a stake into an ant-hill, and watch the movements of the panic-stricken inhabitants? It was nothing to this flight. They didn't stop to put on their clothes, much less their shoes; grabbing the first thing they could reach, and dressing as they ran, each turned his face towards Beverly. One fellow had cased one leg in his unwhisperables, when the canister came whizzing about him. "Delay was death," and with his shirt-tail streaming behind, and the unfilled leg of his pants flopping and trailing after him, he presented the most comical figure possible to imagine. He has been dubbed the "Rebel Flying Artillery." Some, half-naked, mounted horses, unbridled, and, grasping the mane, urged them into a sharp run by their cries and vigorous heel punches. Many took to the thickets on the hills; and it was among these unfortunates the Indianians discharged their Minie rifles, for the purpose of clearing their guns, with such fatal effect.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of June 10, says:

"The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* left the Navy-yard, yesterday, for Fort Mifflin, to get a supply of powder, after which she will leave for the Gulf to form one of the blockading ships. The following is a complete list of her officers: Commander, Charles Green; Captain's Clerk, Charles L. Green; Lieutenants, N. B. Harrison, R. L. Phytnian; Acting Masters, Wm. Ellery, George M. Bacha; Paymaster, Joseph M. Wade; Surgeon, John Ruderstine; Assistant Surgeon, —— Cleborne; Second Lieutenant of Marines, G. R. Houston; Carpenter, J. B. Hoover; Boatswain, William Long; Gunner, J. Lamplugh; Sailmaker, Robert Hunter; Midshipmen, George A. Crall, Herbert Tyson; Master's Mate, —— Kimball, Purser's Clerk, Isaac T. Sharp.

The *Jamestown* was built at the Gosport Navy-yard in 1844. When recently overhauled at our Navy-yard, on her return from the coast of Africa, no labor or expense was spared to make her equal to new, and she is believed to be as good now as when she made her first cruise. Her battery is a pretty formidable one, consisting of fourteen 32-pounders and six 64-pounders. She has a crew of 200 men and boys, all shipped for three years. The sloop is provisioned for one year.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* will follow the *Jamestown* in a few days. Her stores are about to be put on board, after which she will be ready to go at the shortest notice. The *St. Lawrence*, like the *Jamestown*, was built at the Gosport Navy-yard in 1847. She was last on the Mediterranean station. She is 1,726 tons, and carries 500 men and 50 guns.

A survey is being made of the United States steamer *Keystone State*, to ascertain the extent of the alterations and repairs required to fit her for the service intended. She will be got ready for sea with all possible dispatch.

AT THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The *Traveller* of June 14, says:

"The *Colorado* has the red flag at her mast head to-day, indicating that she is taking her powder on board. All fires and all lights are put out in the ship at this time, and all hands must have a cold dinner. Nothing can be cooked, even for the officers. The custom generally is to cook enough the day before the magazine is opened.

The *Colorado* will take about fifty thousand pounds of powder. It is placed in copper tanks, and each tank has from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds in it, all made up into cartridges. Each tank is marked with the size of the gun or cartridges. Each gun has three or four different sized cartridges, the largest being for the first charge.

As the gun gets warm a smaller size is used, and so on down to the smallest. Near the entrance to the magazine is what is called a light house. A large lantern is here arranged with a sort of bull's eye which throws a light into the magazine. While the powder is being carried in, a man is here stationed with a bucket of water prepared to use it in case anything should happen to the lantern. The utmost care is used to prevent accident.

The cartridges for cannon are not made, as some supposed, at the Arsenal, but in or about the Navy-yard. The shell for the *Colorado* was put on board yesterday.

The *Preble* is now entered ready to be commissioned. As soon as the Purser reports himself, so that the men can be fed, she will receive her complement of about one hundred and eighty men. She will then haul into the stream, and probably receive her shells from the same vessel that brought ordnance for the *Colorado*.

The *Ohio* is receiving about thirty recruits per day. These come from New-Bedford, Portsmouth and Portland, as well as from Boston. There are now about five hundred on board this ship.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE, ETC., AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Whig* says, during the month of May, nearly 500,000 lbs. of Virginia bacon were brought to this city, by canal and railroads, against 22,041 lbs. for the corresponding month of last year. This enormous increase ought to counterbalance the deficiency of Western bacon, which has, heretofore, been chiefly sold in this market. The receipts of flour in May, were only 4,992 barrels, against 8,000 barrels same time last year; but still prices declined. The receipts of butter were 27,707 lbs., against 7,623 lbs. same time last year, or nearly fourfold, and the consequence is, that prices are reasonable—the wholesale price of the most choice lots being 25c. ℔ lb., while very good is selling at 20c. The receipts of country lard in May, were 53,591 lbs.; same time last year 7,643 lbs. The receipts of corn, 20,070 bushels; same time last year 8,225 bushels. This is exclusive of large receipts by Richmond and York River Railroad, which are not embraced, as we have no record of the general receipts by that route of May last year, by which to compare.

A SCENE AT FORT MONROE.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* sketches a scene at Fort Monroe which is now of frequent occurrence. He writes:

"A squad of twenty-four negroes came into camp yesterday afternoon. The manner in which they are disposed of is not uninteresting. *Scene*—An office adjacent to the General's quarters—the negroes standing about outside. *Dramatis Personæ*—Urbane Youth in a gray uniform. Acting Secretary of the Department of Dahomy. Orderly detailed from one of the Massachusetts regiments. The business proceeds:

URBANE YOUTH—Orderly, bring in one family. (Orderly brings in the head of a family, followed by his tribe.)
U. Y.—(To contraband masculine)—Well, boy, what's yer name?
CONTRABAND MASCULINE—TOM.
U. Y.—(Writing)—Tom what?
C. M.—TOM JACKSON.
U. Y.—How old?
C. M.—I do'no how old I is, 'zactly.
U. Y.—Forty, I reckon.
C. M.—I reckon I is.
U. Y.—Who d'ye b'long to?
C. M.—MR. JACK WILSON's my massa.
U. Y.—Where's he live?
C. M.—Most up to Williamsburgh, sir.
U. Y.—Been at work on any batteries?
C. M.—They's jest takin' me, sir, an' I ran off. They's wanted me to fight up t' York.
U. Y.—What d'ye come here for?
C. M.—'Cause I knowed you was friend o' the cullud folks.

And the clerk, having discovered the ownership of the wife, and guessed at her age, and at that of each of the piccaninnies, winds up the inquest in this way:

U. Y.—You'll be sent to the Quartermaster's and get something to eat, and to-morrow you'll have to go to work. Orderly, bring in the next crowd.

There are now about one hundred and fifty negroes in the fortress, who have been disposed of in this way; and I should judge that there were nearly as many more about the camp, who have not reported themselves, but who are employed by officers and others as servants. Of these some account is to be made, and the officers will be compelled to give them up, and if they desire their services they must receipt therefor to the 'Colonel commanding Virginia Volunteers.'"

AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A letter to the Lynchburgh *Republican*, dated Manassas Junction, June 6, says:

"I was told yesterday, coming from one of the parties engaged, (the captain,) that a party of scouts, seven in number, under Capt. McKAY, commanding an independent company, late of the United States service, met with four Federal cavalry, also scouts at Falls Church, Wednesday night, and taking deliberate aim at the Federalists, fired, killing three instantly and wounding the fourth so badly that he had to cling to the neck of his horse as he ran. This happened in distinct view of the enemy's camp, supposed to be dragoons, about six miles from Alexandria. The rangers made good their escape, having only one shot fire after them. This came from the captain himself, and was told to Lieut K., of the Artillery, from whom I got the information.

A painful accident happened in one of the South Carolina Regiments two nights since, which resulted in the immediate death of a young South Carolinian Quartermaster-Sergeant. A Virginia volunteer was in camp with him, and in handling a musket, it was by some means discharged, nearly blowing the South Carolinian's head off. I did not learn his name.

Some seventy-five negroes, from Fauquier County, arrived here this evening, and were immediately put at the fortifications, for which purpose they came. Others are said to be coming.

I took a good look at Gen. BEAUREGARD to-day, and though his face shows the highest order of intellect, yet he has the most unfathomable eye I ever looked into. Every one feels the greatest confidence in him."

MAJOR WINTHROP.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that Major WINTHROP, who was killed at the battle of Great Bethel, was a native of New-Haven, a son of the late FRANCIS B. WINTHROP, a nephew of President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, and a descendant of the Winthrops who were Governors of the Colonies of Connecticut and Massachusetts in their infancy. He graduated at Yale College in 1848.

MAJOR WINTHROP'S GOOD BYE.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Our readers will remember that brilliant article in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, describing the march of the New-York Seventh Regiment to Washington. Young WINTHROP was the author of it, and he purposed continuing his contributions to the *Atlantic* during the war. He accordingly sent a paper for the July number, full of admirable descriptions of 'Our Camp at Washington,' the closing portions of which have now a heart-saddening interest. We anticipate the publication of the new number of the magazine by extracting a few paragraphs:

"The time had come for myself and my regiment to leave it by different ways. I should have been glad to stay and see my comrades through to their departure; but there was a Massachusetts man down at Fortress Monroe, BUTLER, by name—has any one heard of him?—and to this gentleman it chanced that I was to report myself. So I packed my knapsack, got my furlough, shook hands with my fellows, said good bye to Camp Cameron, and was off, two days after our month's service was done.

Under Providence, Washington owes its safety, 1st, To General BUTLER, whose genius devised the circumvention of Baltimore and its rascal rout, and whose utter bravery executed the plan;—he is the Grand Yankee of this little period of the war. 2d, To the other Most Worshipful Grand Yankees of the Massachusetts regiment who followed their leader, as he knew they would, discovered a forgotten colony called Annapolis, and dashed in there, asking no questions. 3d, And while I gladly yield the first places to this General and his men. I put the Seventh in, as last, but not least, in saving the Capital. Character always tells. The Seventh, by good, hard, faithful work at drill, had established its fame as the most thorough militia regiment in existence. Its military and moral character were excellent. The mere name of the regiment carried weight. It took the field as if the field were a ball-room. There were myriads eager to march; but they had not made ready beforehand. Yes, the Seventh had its important share in the rescue. Without our support, whether our leaders tendered it eagerly or hesitatingly, Gen. BUTLER's position at Annapolis would have been critical, and his forced march to the Capital a forlorn hope—heroic, but desperate.

So, honor to whom honor is due.

Here I must cut short my story. So good-bye to the Seventh, and thanks to the fascinating month I have passed in their society. In this pause of the war our camp-life has been to me as brilliant as a permanent pic-nic.

Good-bye to Company I, and all the fine fellows, rough and smooth, cool old hands and recruits verdant but ardent! Good bye to our Lieutenants, to whom I owe much kindness! Good-bye, the Orderly, so peremptory on parade, so indulgent off! Good-bye, everybody!"

OPERATIONS NEAR CAPE HENRY.

The Norfolk *Day Book* furnishes us accounts of military operations about Cape Henry. It says:

"The steamer *Quaker City* captured a schooner off the Capes and carried her into the Roads. She returned about 4 o'clock that afternoon, and opened fire upon the Princess Anne Cavalry, stationed on Cape Henry Beach. She fired six shots at the quarters, none of which took effect except in the pine trees. Some of the balls were picked up, one of which is a 33-pounder. The Cavalry Captain, JOHN FENTRESS, is daily exposed to the fire of the steamer, but so far, fortunately, no one has been hurt. If our men now had one or two of those heavy ordnance, say long 32-pounders, mounted on large carryall wheels, as we have suggested and urged repeatedly for the last month or two, this steamer could easily be sunk from the position she takes to annoy our troops on the beach."

A $100,000 JOB.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Press* says:

"Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH have taken a contract for the engine and machinery of one of the seven sloops-of-war ordered by the United States Government, to be precisely similar to the engine and machinery of the *Mohican*, (which works admirably,) and is to be delivered at Kitterly, Me., in four months from date. The contract was signed, yesterday, by Mr. BEACH, in Washington, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly, making business lively at the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works for a while. This job comes to something over $100,000."

FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 13:

Two divisions will be constructed out of the forces concentrated here. The first will be under Gen. Cadwallader, who arrived yesterday, assisted by Major Weaver, Capt. Neil and Capt. Lee, as his Staff. The Division is brigaded as follows: First Brigade, Col. George H. Thomas, Second Regiment U. S. Cavalry, commanding, consists of five companies of Cavalry, including City Troop; Battalion of Artillery and Infantry, Capt. Poubleday; Rhode Island Regiment and Battery, Capt. Burnside; Sixth Regiment, Col. Nagle; Twenty-first Regiment, Gol. Ballier, and Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Dare.

Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. George Wynkoop, commanding. First Regiment, Col. Yohe; Second Regiment, Col. Stambaugh; Third Regiment, Col. Minter; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Owen, (Irish Brigade.)

Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Williams, commanding. Seventh Regiment, Col. Irvine; Eighth Regiment, Col. Emley; Tenth Regiment, Col. Meredith, and Twentieth Regiment, Col. Gray, (Scott Legion.)

Fourth Brigade, Col. D. S. Miles, United States Infantry, commanding. Two companies of Second Regiment, and five companies of Third Regiment, United States Infantry, Major Sheppard; Ninth Regiment, Col. Longneck; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Rowley, and Sixteenth Regiment, Col. Ziegler.

Fifth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. S. Negley, commanding. Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Johnson; Fifteenth Regiment, Col. Oakford; Eleventh Regiment, Col. Jarret, and the Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Starkweather.

The Sixth Brigade will be composed of the Connecticut Regiment, Col. WOODHOUSE, and such others as may arrive, the senior Colonel commanding. Out of those Brigades will be composed a second division, commanded by Gen. KEIM, assisted by Major SCHAFFER, Major JORDAN and Col. YOUNG, as his Staff. One division will probably advance to the Williamsport turnpike, crossing the Potomac at that point, relieve the Union men of Berkley County from the despotic rule of the rebel forces, and marching upon Harper's Ferry from the rear; while the other division will advance upon Maryland Heights by the way of Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh.

The country is fortunate in having the services of such military men as Gen. KEIM and Major SCHAFFER, who attend to all the details of brigade and regimental movements, thereby making the situation of our volunteers agreeable. They can be seen at all hours of the day and night, riding to and from the different camps to the railway station.

The Fourth Brigade, Col. MILES commanding, advanced this morning. They will encamp at the Maryland line, on the Williamsport Pike.

The Pennsylvania Eleventh and Connecticut Fourth Regiment, arrived last night. They have gone to McClure Camp, at Lancaster. Private BARRETT, of Company H, Connecticut Regiment, was accidentally run over and killed by falling under the teams. His body was sent home.

Private GEORGE WARTMAN, Company F, Col. DARE's Regiment, was buried yesterday, at Greencastle. He was attached to Capt. WHITE's Germantown company, and had been sick for some time.

Hagerstown will be the principal depôt for the storing of provisions and ammunition, a large building now being erected for that purpose.

GEN. HARNEY.

The Philadelphia *Press* of June 12 says:

"Brigadier-Gen. HARNEY, of the United States Army, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his staff and family, and will, for the present, have his head quarters at No. 1,516 Chestnut-street, recently occupied by Major-Gen. PATTERSON.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"Col. James BOWEN, President of the New-York Metropolitan Police, visited all the New-York Regiments in and around Washington on Thursday and Friday last looking carefully into their condition, for the purpose, as far as possible, of having deficiencies supplied, and abuses, wherever they exist, reformed. Col. BOWEN will report the results of his visit to the Governor. He was accompanied in his rounds by R. VAN VALKENBURGH, who, after discharging confidential trusts for the Government, spends his time in ministering to the wants and looking to the welfare of the Albany and New-York troops."

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

The Danbury (Conn) *Times* states that two of the prominent citizens of that place recently paid a visit to Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN. The conversation naturally turned in the direction of the present unsettled state of the country. Mr. VAN BUREN remarked that he had recently an interview with Ex President PIERCE, and that neither could see anything hopeful or indicating a prospect of an immediate settlement of our national difficulties. "As for myself," said he, "I do not expect to live to see it; but our Government must be sustained at whatever cost." Mr. VAN BUREN is now 79 years of age. It is twenty-four years since he assumed the duties of President of the United States.

NEW-YORK IN THE FIELD.

This State, says the Albany *Evening Journal* of June 7, has now twenty-eight regiments in the service of the General Government, which have been ordered to Washington and Fortress Monroe, besides one regiment which leaves the State to-day, a second to-morrow, and a third on Monday next. By the middle of the next week, therefore, there will be thirty-one regiments from New-York in the field, fully armed and equipped, ready for action.

ARMS.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of June 2, has this paragraph: "The *Falls City* brought from Baton Rouge, yesterday, 240 cases, containing 4,800 muskets. Fifteen hundred of them are consigned to this place, and the remainder go on to Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. On Thursday, the Charleston Railroad brought in fourteen 32 and sixty 4-pound Dahlgren guns, and the next day eight more."

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO COLONEL MATTHIESEN'S REGIMENT.

SPEECHES BY DR. EPHRAIM CLARK AND COL. MATTHIESEN.

Camp Yates, situated at Nieuw Dorp, Staten Island, was the scene of great excitement, the other day, caused by the presentation of a beautiful flag to the Thirty-second Regiment, by the lady residents in the neighborhood of the camp. The following are the names of the fair donors:

Mrs. Judge Clawson and daughters, Mrs. Dill and daughters, Mrs. H. Britton, Miss Louisa Turner, Miss Lord, Mrs. Wm. Vanderbilt and daughter, Miss Hart, Mrs. A. Clark and daughter, Miss Barber.

The Regiment, under the command of Major FRANK LEMON, was drawn up in hollow square, with the visitors, who were numerous, in the centre. Dr. EPHRAIM CLARK presented the flag, on behalf of the ladies, with the following appropriate address:

Col. MATTHIESEN, Officers and Soldiers of the Thirty-Second Regiment—In behalf of the Ladies of Nieuw Dorp I appear before you, to present to you a specimen of their handiwork, simple as it regards artistic skill, but exceedingly significant in the hallowed associations which cluster around it. Intrinsically it is of little value; but as an emblem, the wealth of the continent could not purchase it. The hands that fabricated it are physically incapable of defending it—they therefore commit its honor to your custody, its defence to your stalwart arms. Suffer no sacrilegious hand to desecrate it. Permit not a stripe on its escutcheon to be tarnished, not a star in its constellation to be dimmed. And when the sad necessity which now calls you to the tented field shall have passed away, and you are permitted to return to your own happy homes, may it be with the proud consciousness that you have done your duty like men, and that the flag which is the emblem of our common country was unfurled by you only in the cause of freedom, which is the cause of God.

After the above speech, which was listened to with apparently great interest, the lady donors, who had held the flag spread out to its full extent, presented it to the keeping of the regiment. Our national emblem was greeted by the men with a perfect hurricane of cheers, so loud and long was the enthusiasm. Col. MATTHIESEN, on behalf of his command, responded as follows:

SIR: Permit me, on behalf of the First California Regiment, to return to the ladies, through you, our sincere thanks for the munificent gift which they have just bestowed upon us. It is but a few days since we came in your midst as strangers. Upon our arrival we were greeted as friends and brethren, and so many have been the kindnesses bestowed upon us, that we shall ever remember with grateful hearts the kind friends whom we found at Camp Yates and vicinity, and now you place us under renewed obligations by the presentation of this very elegant garrison standard—the glorious flag of our beloved country! which, to the patriot's heart, is more dear than life, children, or even the wife of his bosom; for, but allow it to be assailed, either by foreign foe or domestic traitor, when these, all these are laid a sacrifice upon his country's altar, he springs to arms and at once becomes its defender, and will plant it, not only where it was before, upon the battlements of Sumter, but will carry it in triumph o'er hill and dale, across every *ferry*, scale the *point of rocks*, and thrust it into whatever *gap* may be closed by armed foes and traitors until the last of their race is swept from our midst.

We cling to the old flag with all its historical interest and traditions, baptized in the blood of the revolutionary heroes—floating victorious over the meteor flag of the mistress of the seas—flying exultantly on the halls of the Montezumas. Who has not looked with pride and admiration upon the Stars and Stripes, which, by the daring and adventurous mariner, has not only made the circuit of the globe, but wherever the keel of commerce has parted the waters, there floats the emblem of our nation, alike beneath the burning sun of the tropics and the barriers of eternal Winter in the frigid zones—the first to float on the "*terra incognita*" of the South—on the margin of an open polar sea in the North—and in defiance of the elements, forcing the Northwest passage, the messenger dispensing the golden cereals of the East and sands of the West, to feed and enrich the countless millions of the earth, opening up the locked empire of Japan to commerce, civilization and religion, carried by the gallant STEVENSON and bold compatriots of the California Regiment around the stormy Cape, meeting the hardy pioneers of the West, who crossed the plains and Rocky Mountains, scaled the lofty Sierra Nevada, and on the shores of the mighty waters of the Pacific Ocean, together planted our standard of freedom, and founded the giant empires of fruitful Oregon, golden, luxuriant and prolific California, and he who would dare put forth his hand to tear down that sacred emblem to which the down-trodden and oppressed have looked for refuge, are not only traitors to their country, but to humanity, and shall meet a traitor's reward. Comrades, remember that you have registered in high heaven a solemn vow to support the Constitution, the laws and the flag, and I now pledge you to these, our kind friends, that wherever duty calls we will carry them, and *this* flag, whether it be o'er the *sacred* soil of Virginia, the rice fields of Carolina, into the heart of repudiating Mississippi or ungrateful Texas. This emblem of our nation becomes more sacred since intrusted to our keeping by the fair hands of these lovely women; for of what avail is the life of man if he has not the esteem and love of the ladies? Then, officers and men, amid the din and strife of battle, this be our watchword—"That the eyes of the girls we left behind are upon us." May it fire our souls and nerve our arms to heroic action, remembering that, whether they be in New-York or California, they will watch with intense interest whether the flag in our keeping be trailed in defeat or planted in victory; and God grant that the time may speedily arrive when the Star Spangled Banner shall wave over a more perfect bond of fraternal union; when peace shall reign again triumphant and the people rejoice over an unbroken Constitution, the supremacy of the law and the restoration of our flag.

At the conclusion of this speech, the vocalists of the Regiment sang the "Star Spangled Banner," under the leadership of Major LEMON, with very fine effect. Indeed, the whole affair passed off most satisfactorily.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1861.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and of the destruction of the bridge and Government property there, by the rebels, is fully confirmed, in the more voluminous dispatches relating to the occurrence which we publish this morning. There seems to be no doubt that the entire rebel force has withdrawn from the vicinity—though one account states that so late as Saturday noon there still remained a body of two thousand rebels at Bolivar—and has proceeded to Manassas Junction, by way of Winchester, Strasburgh and Front Royal. The immediate cause of this precipitate retreat will be found in the contiguity of Gen. PATTERSON'S advance guard, which is announced to have already reached Hagerstown, while the whole column of Federal troops is in rapid march southward. In view of this concentration of the rebels at Mannassas Junction, a question is now being agitatied in Washington as to the next probable movement. Many entertain the opinion that an advance will be made on the capital; but this, in the face of the large body of well-disciplined troops now there, strongly entrenched, with heavy cannon capable of sweeping all the approaches, is by others considered extremely improbable. It is considered certain, rather, that another retrograde movement must soon take place, from Manassas Junction to Richmond.

A movement of Federal troops down the Mississippi may soon be expected to take place from Cairo,—at least so wa infer from the tone of an address made there on the 12th by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He has apparently become tired of waiting for Gen. PILLOW to come up the Mississippi to attack him, and so has determined to "make the first call" himself.

The first privateer bearing a commission from the Government of JEFF. DAVIS which has ventured to leave a Southern port was captured on the 2d inst. by the United States brig *Perry*, and arrived at this port yesterday in charge of Midshipman MCCOOK and a prize-crew from the United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*. She is a small schooner, pilot rigged, named the *Savannah*, and is said to have been owned by one MCDONALD, a pilot formerly in the employ of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.'s line. She was only 36 hours out of Charleston when she was captured, but meantime she had herself taken the brig *Joseph*, of Rockland, Me., with a cargo of molasses from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, and sent her into Georgetown, S. C. Her Captain was detained as a prisoner on board of the pirate craft, and was with her when she was captured by the *Perry*. The pirate crew consisted of twenty-two men, who, with one exception, are in irons on board of the United States frigate *Minnesota*. One of the number, who hails from New-York, and asserts that he was impressed into the service, was sent here with the vessel. She was well-armed, having an 18-pounder on a swivel stationed amidships, a large quantity of small arms, such as sabres, pistols, muskets, dirks, bayonets &c, on board, with a full magazine, and provisions and water for a two weeks' cruise. She was surrendered to the custody of the United States Marshal. She lies off the Battery, with the secession flag flying underneath the Stars and Stripes, and attracts much attention.

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday morning, indicate that Gen. BUTLER was about to make some important movement, probably with a view to retrieving the disaster at Great Bethel. An expedition was expected to leave the fortress last evening, accompanied with heavy artillery. The direction it was to take was unknown outside the circle of officers in command, but we shall probably hear soon that not only Great Bethel, but other important positions on the road to Yorktown have been carried by our troops. The rebels are gradually investing the fortress, and our circle of operations is becoming too circumscribed to suit the enlarged ideas of Gen. BUTLER. The Naval Brigade, it appears, is at last in a fair way to organization, as the members were being sworn into the service at last accounts, under H. D. WHITTEMORE as Colonel, JAMES MILLWARD, Jr., as Lieutenant-Colonel, and D. H. BURTNET as Major. The Brigade was expected to muster about five hundred, and will no doubt prove an efficient body of men.

The attempt of Gov. JACKSON to precipitate the State of Missouri into secession, is made at too late a day to succeed now, whatever might have been done at an earlier date. The Union element in the State, under the encouragement afforded by the position of Gen. LYON, the commander of the Federal troops, is now too active to be overcome, and with the aid which can be afforded at short notice from various points outside the State, it will be able to make head against any secession force which Gov. JACKSON can succeed in assembling at ARROW ROCK, or any other place. Under the authorization of Gen. LYON, the Union men are rapidly organizing companies of Home Guards, and one of these companies recently captured two field-pieces and a considerable quantity of ammunition, which were intended for the use of the Secessionists. Arrests for treason still continues at St. Louis and elsewhere. JOSEPH W. TUCKER, the editor of the *State Journal*, which has for a long time been open in its advocacy of rebellion, was arrested on Friday, and held in ten thousand dollars bail for trial. Jefferson City, it will be seen from our dispatches, is now in possession of the Federal troops.

An illustration of the difference in the manner of conducting the war, as between our Government and the bogus concern of JEFF. DAVIS, may be found in the proclamation of Gen. MCDOWELL, issued yesterday. While the rebels are destroying everything as they go, stealing all they can lay their hands on, and never dreaming of remuneration for the damage they do, the Federal Government proposes to pay the owners of property in Virginia for any damages sustained by reason of the presence of our troops, on proper representations being made to the commanders of regiments, and so soon as the amount of the damage can be appropriately determined. There may be some persons who will consider this rather a rose-water way of conducting the war, in view of the total disregard of the rights of property on the part of the rebels.

Immediately upon the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebel troops, measures were taken by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to repair their road and remove the obstructions placed upon it, at Point of Rocks and other places. Ballman's Rock, which was thrown down upon the road, was yesterday morning removed by blasting. The mass which was thrown into the canal at that point is found not to entirely obstruct the passage of boats, and can soon be removed. Trains are already running to Harper's Ferry, and the bridge will doubtless soon be repaired sufficiently to allow of passage.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, having on board Col. WILSON'S Zouaves, and a vast quantity of ordnance, ammunition, army stores, &c., raised her anchors yesterday morning at 11½ o'clock, and steamed down the river. A large number of the Zouaves were left in the City, and it was supposed that the steamer would lay to at the Hook, to await their arrival in tugs. The departure was witnessed by thousands from the shores, who cheered lustily, while the vessels in the harbor duly complimented their noble sister. The ultimate destination of the *Vanderbilt* is supposed to be Fort Pickens.

Another slaver arrived at this port yesterday, as a prize to the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. Her name is the *Nightengale*, a ship of 1,100 tons, which was built at Portsmouth, N. H., and sailed hence Sept. 13 for Liverpool with a load of grain. She sailed from that port Dec. 2, ostensibly for the East Indies, but was captured on the 23d of April off Kabenda, with 950 negroes on board. She was sent to Monrovia to land her human cargo, but 160 of the poor victims died on the passage. Her captain, named FRANCIS BOWEN, and most of the other officers, were permitted to escape on the Coast of Africa. She was sent to this port in charge of J. J. GUTHRIE, and a prize crew of 26 men. She brings some interesting news from the African fleet.

We have some additional particulars of the fearful disaster to the steamship *Canadian*, but they only serve to corroborate the first accounts received, with reference to the great loss of life. It seems that after the vessel struck the ice, the captain headed her for the shore; but she was so badly stove, that all hope of reaching it had to be abandoned. The boats were then lowered and sent away full of people, but one of them was swamped, and all on board of it perished.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak* at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 8th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 10th inst., we have later advices from those two cities, and also from Demarara, San Domingo and Mexico. There is nothing, however, of special importance from either point. Our correspondent at Havana fears that the city will be scourged with yellow fever, during the present Summer, as the disease is increasing rapidly, and is of the most virulent character.

By the arrival of the ship *Nightingale*, at this port, we have advices from Monrovia, W. C. A., to May 13. The election had taken place at Monrovia on the 8th of May, resulting in the reelection of President BENSON, by a large majority.

The demand for Flour, yesterday, was less active, though buyers had any existing advantage. The receipts of Grain were light, and the sales of Wheat and Corn were restricted; prices, however, were very firm for desirable lots. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, as also for Whisky, Pork, Rice, and Hops. Coffee and Sugars were in fair request. Molasses and Tallow attracted less attention. Tobacco was freely sought after, particularly Kentucky, which was stiffly held. Spirits Turpentine was advancing. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 607 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, to be Caught and Hung.

We shall soon be in receipt of most stirring news from Missouri. Gov. JACKSON, of that State, has, at length, committed an overt act of treason against the United States. He has issued a proclamation, calling for fifty thousand troops, to expel the Federal forces from that State. His rallying cry is, "Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the *invaders* who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." Simultaneously with the issue of this rebellious proclamation, Gov. JACKSON caused certain bridges on the Pacific Railroad to be burned, and he and his coadjutors in the State Government, all traitors alike, fled from Jefferson City, and have sought an asylum in some of the stronger Pro-Slavery counties further up the Missouri River.

But Gen. LYON is on the alert, and no sooner did JACKSON commit his flagrant act of rebellion than well-appointed regiments of the Federal Army were put upon his track. As fast as railroads and steamboats can convey them, they will close upon the fugitive traitors. The telegraph informs us that the Pacific Railroad, the North Missouri, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, have all been rapidly occupied by the United States forces in Missouri. The entire telegraph system of the State, as well as the railroads, are now lost to the rebels. We do not see how the traitor, JACKSON, can escape. He will either be taken prisoner in a week's time, or he will have to flee from the State. But we think he will be taken prisoner, and as surely as he is taken, he will be hung.

There can be no question as to offence of treason now perpetrated by the absconding Governor of Missouri. Treason against the United States consists, in the words of the Constitution, in "levying war against them." JACKSON has levied war against the United States, for his avowed purpose in calling together an army of "fifty thousand men" is to assail and drive out from Missouri a Federal army that is legally present in the State by the order of the United States Government. This Federal army is strong enough to protect itself—it is strong enough to prevent the concentration anywhere in Missouri of one-twentieth part of the rebel army that JACKSON calls for—it is strong enough to pursue and drive "ignominiously" from the State the traitor Governor, or to capture him, if he be not exceedingly expeditious in flight, and hold him to answer his crime on the gallows. The exciting news from Missouri will not therefore be of fighting, but of chasing, and perhaps of catching a traitor, to be followed by his trial and execution.

Now that the race of this precious rascal, CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, is nearly run, it is worth while to review a little of his recent life, just to see to what extremes of impudence and infamy the principles of disunion can carry a man. Ever since the secession of the Gulf States JACKSON has been in secret correspondence with the leaders of the Confederate Government, and in open alliance with their "Commissioners" and emissaries. At least three delegates from as many of the seceded States visited the Legislature of Missouri, to lay before them reasons for infidelity and treason to their Government. Gov. JACKSON received and entertained each one of these traitors at the Executive mansion of Missouri, caused them to be honored and serenaded at his house, and made speeches at these ovations to his guests, in which he assured them of his own and his State's sympathy with the treason of the Southern leaders.

The Legislature was as rotten as the Governor, and did everything it could to "precipitate" Missouri out of the Union. A Convention was called to pass a secession ordinance, but to the amazement of JACKSON and the Legislature, the people did not return a single Secessionist to that body! A conspiracy had been formed to seize the Arsenal at St. Louis; Jefferson Barracks, some miles below; the Custom-house, and all other public property in Missouri, just as a similar robbery had been committed in other States; but the result of the election for the Convention dumbfounded the traitors and palsied their purpose, for the time being. The attack on Fort Sumter stirred anew the blood of treason. The proclamation of President LINCOLN, calling for troops to suppress the Southern rebellion, gave JACKSON an occasion for reassembling the traitorous Legislature of Missouri. And these worthies, Governor and Legislators, ignoring the State Convention that had been elected with the special view of considering the relations of Missouri to the Union, went to work to arm the State in hostility to the Federal Government. Large camps were established in different parts of Missouri, in which secession troops were collected and drilled. A military bill was framed by the Legislature, under which the entire Militia of the State was to be organized; and when called into service, the men were to take an oath *to obey the orders of the Governor of Missouri*; the Constitution of the United States being ignored.

Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, was supplied with arms by the Confederate Government of JEFF. DAVIS—arms that had been stolen from the Arsenal of the United States, at Baton Rouge. But just as the new treasonable movement of Gov. JACKSON was about to gather power and consistency, Capt. LYON, of the United States Army, pounced upon Camp Jackson, captured its stolen arms, made prisoners of its Secession troops, and thus effectually broke up the conspiracy.

Gov. JACKSON was, at the time, frightened to the last degree; his Legislature shook in the knees, like so many detected culprits, and adjourning next day, departed precipitately from Jefferson City. Gov. JACKSON sent Gen. PRICE to St. Louis, and made a treaty at once with Gen. HARNEY, promising to behave himself, and to abide by the laws of the Federal Government, to drop the proposed military bill, and to protect the Union men of the State. *Not one of these promises did he redeem.* And because he did not, and would not, the Federal Government prepared to dispose a sufficient force on the "sacred soil" of Missouri, to enforce obedience to the Federal laws and protection of the persons and property of Union men.

Hence Gov. JACKSON'S warlike proclamation, and his hasty flight. He lies in saying that Missouri has been "invaded." In no sense is this true, for all the soldiers so far that have operated under the Federal Government in Missouri are *citizens of Missouri*, who have voluntarily enrolled themselves under the Stars and Stripes to defend their rights in the Union. Thanks to the loyalty of the Union men of Missouri, there is an army of twelve thousand Missouri troops, well armed and equipped, in the field; and it is these loyal citizens of Missouri who are in pursuit of their traitor Governor, and it is they who will catch him, and hang him. If any troops from other States are now called in to aid the Missouri army in chastising a rebel Governor, it will only be to make sure that no considerable part of the rebel army of "fifty thousand men" which JACKSON calls out to protect him, shall be able to cut his predestined halter.

State Sovereignty.

One of the most surprising things to Northern men, in the contest now being waged in this country, is the remarkable *State feeling* of the Southern communities. We can easily see how State-rights might be used as a pretence for covering the aggressions of Slavery. But that petty Southern provinces should really feel—as we must allow that they do—that they are historical and independent Sovereignties, that their soil is "sacred," even from the touch of the National Government, that they have even the right to speak of neutrality towards the common Administration of them and all the States, is something almost inexplicable to the sentiment of the Free States. We venture to say that in New-York City, at least two-thirds of the population would have to reflect a moment if they were suddenly asked to what State they belonged, so thoroughly cosmopolitan and intermingled is our population. In New-England, and in the West, though in some communities the pride of province is more marked, yet in general, local feeling is mostly swallowed up in the national. State sovereignty in the Free States has come to be principally interesting as a subject for debate to college sophomores, or as an ancient historical question which deeply moved our fathers. Who thinks of the "sacred soil" of Connecticut, or the "historical glories" of Pennsylvania, or the "sovereignty" of Wisconsin? The Yankee of one year becomes the Hoosier of the next, and the proud citizen of the Empire of New-York may end his days in a remote corner of Kansas. If we were called upon to "die for our State," we should be obliged to ask for which one out of the six we had inhabited!

The very opposite is evidently true of the South and the Slave States. State-pride, State-rights and sovereignty are among the most difficult elements of this controversy, and without doubt the South Carolinian and the Virginian and the Kentuckian who shall perish in this war, will be comforted even in their last moments by the thought that they are dying each for their beloved, historical and sovereign State. What is the foundation for this? What historical basis is there for this assumption of sovereignty? What has there been in those provinces, that men should fight and suffer and die for them? The genius of all Anglo-Saxon peoples is to divide into local and, to a certain degree, independent communities. It is one of their deepest instincts, and has become one of their most cherished and most useful habits. These local organizations are the best education and foundation for national liberties, both in England and America. In this view, our States are a most valuable and even indispensable element of our Republic. But when and how were they ever "sovereign?"

Was it as *Colonies* of Great Britain? It need not be said that while in that condition, all sovereignty resided in the Crown.

Was it *previous* to the Declaration of Independence, and after they were virtually separate from the British Government? But no Colony, acting separately, dissolved its allegiance. Massachusetts did not declare herself a sovereign State; Virginia did not make a declaration of Virginian independence. On the contrary, allegiance was dissolved by the supreme authority of the PEOPLE of the Colonies, acting through a revolutionary but national Government, which they had themselves established, declaring the authority of Great Britain deposed, and recommending each Colony to erect a local Government. This Congress was composed of a union of delegates from the people of the different Colonies, and, so far from considering the separate provinces as "sovereign," proceeded at once to establish local Governments where none existed, and to advise others as to the form best adapted to their circumstances.

So, it should be ever remembered, the *Union of the people was first*, and the existence of State Governments succeeded it, in part on its recommendation.

An ingenious writer on political philosophy has numbered *three* if not four different forms of government in this country. Considering the Government resulting from the Declaration of Independence as the second, we shall certainly find that it had full sovereignty for the ends in view—namely: Union and independence. The people had vested it with undefined powers, and it proceeded to make war and peace, to raise armies and fleets, to form alliances, raise money by tax or loan, to acquire territory, appoint to and remove from office, and even *to create a Dictator*. Surely, under such a Government we do not discover sovereign States. The Government succeeding was indeed a confederation of independent States, but this declined, from want of energy, and ceased to exist when our present Government was organized.

The evidences of the character intended to be given, and really bestowed upon the present Government, are so many that they cannot all be stated within our present compass. Why was the present Union organized? It was, as every one knows, because the first Confederation was a League, not a Government. The first referred to the States—this to the People. Even the preamble of the Constitution, as at first reported by the Committee, contained the words "In the name of the People of the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire," &c., and was changed by Congress into "We, the People of the *United* States," &c, as if to express more clearly the idea of a National Government.

Let any one read the attacks made upon the Constitution at that day, such as those by LUTHER MARTIN, PATRICK HENRY, and some of the statesmen of South Carolina. He will find they are all based on the idea that the Constitution formed a sovereign, national, central Administration. So with the defences made of it in every State legislature, in Congress itself, and in the columns of the *Press* and the *Federalist*. So with the opinions of all our leading Judges—STORY, MARSHALL and others—they confirm the natural conclusion that our Fathers at that time formed a Government, not a club. Secession was scouted, even as a theory. MADISON says in his well-known letter to HAMILTON: "The Constitution requires an adoption *in toto* and forever." All intelligent foreign students of our politics have formed the same conclusion. DE TOCQUEVILLE expresses it in the strongest terms.

Beside, what sort of a sovereignty is that which does not permit the State to choose its own associates; which allows its form of Government to be defined by others; which cannot determine who shall be entitled to the privileges of a citizen within its borders; which gives up the powers of making war or peace, of forming alliances, coining money, laying imposts, issuing bills of credit, or letters-of-marque, and numbers more of the highest attributes of independent power? State sovereignty, though a doctrine so powerful among its followers, as to desolate a whole continent with havoc and murder, will be pronounced by history as a baseless theory, whose only importance is in the useless evils it has inflicted.

Is the Government in Earnest?

It is needless to deny the existence throughout the North of a strong feeling of dissatisfaction at the clemency the Washington authorities are disposed to exhibit towards the rebellious and disaffected. The people who have lavished their millions and are offering their lives to punish traitors and defeat their treason, are amazed to find that the just and patriotic indignation which has prompted such sacrifices is not shared by those in charge of the Government, who apparently entertain as cordial and amicable relations with the rebels, as with those who sustain the Government. Well-known traitors are permitted to remain in Washington; they are even retained in confidential positions under Government, and even when insurgents are captured with arms in their hands, they are allowed to return to their treason, with no other warrant for their behavior, than the farcical repetition of an oath, which the very first condition of the secession movement pronounces to be of no obligation. It is indeed difficult to discover a distinct indication that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN regards treason with any stronger sentiment of reprobation than did that of Mr. BUCHANAN. So powerful is this feeling of popular discontent and anger at the apparent sympathy of the Government with those in revolt, that we understand the leading merchants and citizens of New-York, whose labors and money have given the Administration what strength it has to make war upon the insurrection, are contemplating an organized demonstration, which shall either compel the Government to reflect more truthfully the will of the people, or shall constitute the basis of a vigorous opposition, looking to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. An example, proving that we really regard treason to the Union and the Constitution as a capital crime, has been needed and demanded in vain. The offense has been treated rather as a claim to extraordinary displays of courtesy and respect.

In another column, we give the particulars of the capture of a South Carolina privateer. The vessel has been brought to this port. The crew has been detained on board the *Minnesota*, off Charleston harbor. These men have been in advance pronounced not merely traitors, but pirates, by an Executive proclamation. Not only do they deserve the prompt and unsparing administration of the doom attached to their crime as the just requital of their guilt, but, for the protection of our commerce, it is absolutely essential that proof should be furnished the South of our determination to enforce the penalty and punish all similar offenders relentlessly. One vigorous example will save hundreds of lives and millions of dollars. It remains now to be seen whether this example shall be furnished, or whether further countenance shall be given to the belief that Government is disposed to stand between the people and the execution of its will. All precedents thus far justify the apprehension that these scoundrels will be sworn, and, in all courtesy, returned to their friends in Charleston.

A REVENUE PLACER.—Federal, State and City Governments are spending millions of money for war purposes. Extraordinary sources of revenue are earnestly discussed, and must soon be resorted to, if public credit is to be maintained. It seems to be agreed upon on every side that the prime necessaries of life, like tea, coffee, sugar, etc., must be subjected to a heavy tariff, while direct taxes, more onerous than were ever borne by this country, will supplement the heaviest indirect taxation that trade will tolerate. All this, and more, the people will endure willingly, if our righteous war can be prosecuted with requisite vigor and success, and the gigantic rebellion can be crushed out.

Meanwhile, consistency, humanity and sound political economy demand the enforcement of the laws and the collection of legitimate revenues in a quarter too long overlooked. There are not less than 10,000 dram-shops in this City. The laws require that each should pay at least $30 for a license, and every sale without license is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Not less than *three hundred thousand dollars* are thus available to our City Treasury—minus the ten per cent. for the Inebriates' Asylum—if duly collected. And if the thousands of lager-bier saloons and porter-houses be included, as, by a decision of the Court of Appeals, they should be, another $100,000 would be added. Or, if the fines already incurred for a violation of law be collected, another $100,000 still would be in the Comptroller's hands. Here, then, we have *a half million of dollars due within thirty days*, and awaiting the action of the Excise and Police Commissioners.

If it is claimed that a "Liquor Dealers' Association" stands between the Treasury and the dram-shops, and prevents the enforcement of the laws, it is a sufficient answer that the laws are stronger than selfish combinations, North or South. We are fighting to enforce the laws in Dixie Land; we can't afford to have them defied in New-York. We can't longer afford to bear the burden of taxation imposed on us by the vice and crime caused by the liquor traffic, and the superadded burdens of the war, and then tax our tea, coffee and sugar, and leave the rum-trade as the only exempt interest. The laws demand of rum-sellers but one inconsiderable contribution for the privilege of making paupers and tipplers: that they must pay in war time or shut their shops. The public is in no temper to be trifled with by law-defying associations and legal quibbles.

Our Excise Commissioners must do their duty, within the remaining brief period of their sessions, or be ejected from office. Our Police Commission should coöperate with them, and let it be known seasonably that, after the list is completed of licensed dealers, every unlicensed grocery, beer-saloon and porter-house in the City will be closed, and kept closed. Such vigorous action will pour money into the Treasury, or remove one-half of the sources of temptation to drunkenness and vice from our City.

Our Brooklyn neighbors are attending to this matter. Suits for past delinquencies are discontinued, on condition of taking and paying for licenses; and some $60,000 are anticipated as the result of the action in the premises. We trust that New-York will collect her proper excise revenue, before she goes to Washington to levy a tariff on the beverages of sober men.

MORE SPEED THAN BOTTOM.—Our western correspondent, in his letter of a day or two ago, relates an anecdote of a "chattel" that had run itself away from a Southern plantation, and having swam across one river, and rowed itself across another, arrived at Cairo, where it tabernacled for a season in a condition of great bodily comfort and mental exaltation. On being asked (chattels talk as well as run away, down South) whether it felt like fighting, replied, "Laws, Massa, no! Dis nigger is not a fightin' nigger, he's a runnin' nigger!"

There is a moral to this anecdote that may about these days be applied, with a good deal of propriety, to the boasted chivalry of the South. Three months ago they were to breakfast, dine and sup in Washington on the first of May, then proximo. It was inconvenient for the Government to vacate at so early a day, and by special grace its occupancy was postponed to the fifteenth. Gen. SCOTT was too busy to leave by that time, whereupon a further postponement was granted until the 1st of June, and thereat WIGFALL—Senator WIGFALL, of Texas—pronounced an imprecation on his two fiery eyes, and swore by the empty bottle before him, the former contents of which were blooming in his rubicund nose, that the 15th day of June should be the last day allowed for the President, Gen. SCOTT, and the minor dignitaries to quit their quarters. Virginia was full of "fightin' niggers" then. There was an army of F. F.'s at Alexandria, and a detachment of F. F.'s at Arlington Heights, every officer and every man of which was an even cross of the horse and the alligator, and they would fight—Ye gods! how they would fight!

Gen. SCOTT commenced moving his regiments out of Washington, but their march was Southward. Tramp! tramp! across the Long Bridge, and up the Arlington Heights, and lo! the F. F's were not there. Tramp, tramp, again, to Alexandria; and behold! the F. F's had disappeared. Nothing was seen but their coat-tails dimly flaunting through a cloud of dust, as they rounded a sudden curve in the road leading to the interior of the "sacred soil." The "fighting niggers" had vanished, or been transformed by the sight of the "pet lambs" and "red-legged devils"—the Zouaves—into "running niggers." And so at Philippa,—not a "fightin' nigger" was found in the locality; but "runnin' niggers" were as plenty and as busy at their vocation as bees.

Again, there was an immense gathering of F. F's at Harper's Ferry; an army of ten, fifteen, twenty thousand, and how eager they were to get a sight of the presumptuous invaders of the sacred soil! A column of the presumptuous was moving down from the West, and another column from the North, and another still from the Northeast. "The fightin' niggers" were again transformed into "runnin' niggers," and they took to their heels with an earnestness and alacrity seldom equaled in modern warfare. Three months ago a single F. F. was said to be equal in a fight to half a dozen "cobblers and greasy operatives;" it is now conceded that he can distance twice that number in running away.

SONGS FOR THE SOUTH.—"Dixie's Land" has been the inspiring melody which the Southern people, by general consent, have adopted as their "national air"—a sort of cotton "Yankee Doodle." Like most articles of Southern consumption, the melody was imported from the North,—Northern men being guilty of perpetrating both words and music. Still, as a "national air," the Mobile *Mercury* objects to it. Considering that the Southern "nation" is a negro slave aristocracy, it seems paradoxical that the editor of that journal should insist that it is "absurd to imagine that Dixie, a dancing, capering, rowdyish, bacchanalian negro air, will ever be the music of such words as a nation of *free* men can sing with any respect for themselves." Hence, believing that national songs are never ground out to order, the *Mercury* is hoping that some, as yet undiscoverd, Carey, Rouget del'Isle, or Key will turn up who can reduce rebellion, repudiation, and robbery to hexameters. As the Muses have never sufficiently appreciated the attractions of Southern scenery, to recline their forms for any length of time under the shade of "persimmon trees," or to stretch their classic lengths, except for brief periods, upon the "sandy bottoms," the time is very uncertain when, to quote the choice language of the *Mercury*, "a national anthem will be born into original poetic and musical life," with "words simple and thrilling, and the music bold, swelling, speaking, majestic." Still, as the want exists, we would humbly suggest how it can be temporarily met. Let Mr. GILMORE SIMMS and Mr. PAUL HAYNE, whose genius the clouds of war have temporarily obscured, emerge from their seclusion, put their shoulder to the poetic wheel and compose some appropriate verses in which patriotism and piracy, chivalry and shin-plasters, and "neutrality" and niggers, may be appropriately blended in verse to be set to the "Rogue's March." We would also suggest that the words be dedicated to His Excellency, Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, President C. S. A., and the members of his Cabinet. Such a poetical effort will answer the requirement temporarily; and, as the "Southern Nation" seems likely to suffer a total eclipse at no very distant day, it matters not if the inspired genius, whose advent the *Mercury* so fondly awaits, should not attempt to perpetuate, as well as inaugurate, the worship of the Muses on Southern soil.

THE BARBARIANS AT HARPER'S FERRY.—The rebels, we are told, have left Harper's Ferry. They signalized their departure by destroying the railroad bridge, burning the workshops, and taking various other measures for making the place inaccessible to the National forces, and untenable, should they occupy it. The destination of the retreating army is represented to be the Manassas Junction. Beyond, however, the destruction of property, the story should be received with hesitation. Harper's Ferry is not a position to hold against a powerful enemy; but it is an admirable trap into which one may be decoyed to be annihilated. It is quite possible, therefore, that the rebels may be willing to withdraw long enough to see the approaching army of the West fairly caged, and then, re-occupying the surrounding heights, have every advantage in the work of slaughter.

The deeds of these heroes, from the day they possessed themselves of the valley of the Potomac to that in which they have thus vanished in blue flames, afford a happy illustration of the two civilizations which are now contending in this New World. All products of modern ingenuity and industry, the concrete results of human progress, are objects of unsparing hostility to these people. They destroy bridges, tear up railroads, overthrow canal dams, and mark their retreat by so many wanton acts of the same character, that the idea of their being acts purely protective and defensive is inadmissible. The Northern troops, on the contrary, bring order, skill and civilization with them. It is for them to relay the displaced tracks, repair the disabled engines, rebuild the burnt bridges, erect the overthrown workshops, restore the damaged canals; in short, to replace the malicious mischief of an enraged barbarism, with the splendid resources of civilization. Reconstruction thus presses close upon the heels of destruction; and it will be fortunate if the same process do not reach the social, as well the industrial organization of the South.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—It will be seen by reference to a brief summary of news from Central America, which will be found elsewhere, that the certainty of not being hereafter bullied and invaded by the Southern fillibusters, has given so much encouragement to the authorities of Central America that a new life has been imparted to all public services as a consequence of that feeling. The imposing demonstration of the North, and the confidence in the integrity and honesty of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, has evidently contributed to spread among the population of Central America a feeling of security, the effect of which is to be seen in the efforts made by natives and foreigners in improving the soil and in working out the immense wealth it contains. According to the latest news, routes are to be opened, companies organized, immigration is to be encouraged, and the cultivation of cotton developed by means of privileges equivalent to a premium. These facts ought to be a source of gratification and praise. We must not forget that if we are bound as a civilized nation to countenance the arts of peace among others, the situation in which we are placed in consequence of our struggle with the rebels, and the events which can result from our conflict with them, have rendered the good dispositions of the Republics of Central America of consequence to us. Hence the necessity of cultivating these dispositions, by the assurance that every effort on their part to strengthen themselves will be received by the Northern States with the greatest satisfaction.

A NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.—The transfer of Mr. BURLINGAME from the post of Minister to Austria to that of China, makes room for an appointment of H. WINTER DAVIS to a position at once befiting his acknowledged abilities and his merits as a bold and undeviating supporter of the Union.

It is a compliment to Mr. DAVIS, of very high character, that the mention of his name in connection with the vacant Embassy to Austria meets with such general and hearty acquiescence. And there is every reason to believe that the Austrian Government, which has manifested a prompt sympathy with the Federal Government in its present unhappy embarrassments, would regard his appointment to that Court with unusual favor. As an author, Mr. DAVIS has, in times past established special claims to favorable consideration in the quarter to which it is proposed to send him; and it would be an act of distinguished grace and delicacy, as Austria declines on merely personal grounds to receive Mr. BURLINGAME, to show that we have the sincerest desire to consult the feelings of every Government with which we are on terms of amity.

FORTRESS MONROE INVESTED.—Such was the rather startling and disturbing announement made to us by telegraph yesterday. But yet it is no more true now than it has been at any time since the abandonment and burning of Gosport Navy-yard. At that time the Federal Government withdrew all its forces in Eastern Virginia into Fortress Monroe, and, as the fort was surrounded by hostile territory, the sole communication of the Government with the post has since been by sea. If a detachment had been started by land from Fortress Monroe two months ago, it would very soon have met Confederate enemies blocking the way, and the place would have been found "invested."

It may be that the surrounding enemies have been allowed to make their approaches nearer to the fort than was judicious, and to supply them with artillery, with heavier and more dangerous guns, than ought to be there. But yet, whatever has been done by the Confederates, has been done in daylight, and, if Fortress Monroe is invested, it is only because the Government did not care for a land investment so long as it controls the seas; for it is difficult to imagine that the Confederate army will ever be able to make a successful assault on Fort Monroe till it has blown the United States blockading squadron out of Hampton Roads and the mouth of the Chesapeake.

ARRIVED IN VIRGINIA.

Boats Still for the Union—The Way Union Men are Treated—Experiences in Richmond Jail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

A letter from Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, to the Attorney-General, in which he urges the acceptance of secession, has been misconstrued, I think, by the public into an abandonment of his former position of ardent devotion to the Union. I am assured by an intimate friend of his, who has visited him since the adoption of the Secession Ordinance by the Richmond Convention, that his position is unchanged. It is said, however, that a scheme was contrived, by which the active opposition of the Secretary of War was to cease further than was necessary to avert the expulsion of the Douglas party as to Jackson's being a sound Douglas man. For this purpose is entirely incorrect, and that "solitary and alone," as Mr. BARTON would say, the indomitable BOTTS still refuses to bow the knee to the traitor-hood Southern Confederacy, and weeps that he has ported by JACKSON for the United States Senate. As is well known, JACKSON was elected Governor over Judge ORR by a small majority.

In the present rebellion, no person has had any doubts as to where JACKSON'S sympathies were; little his political experience has taught him, is manifest in his equivocal attitude for so many weeks, and his avowing his treason only when the sun of the "Southern Confederacy" is on its decline.

CIVILIANS IN MILITARY COMMAND.

Views and Impressions Current in Military Circles in Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

All true friends of the Union who know anything of military affairs begin to look aghast at the manner in which the forces of the Union are being vested with authority. This suppressed feeling cannot be otherwise than gratified."

During the absence of Governor BANKS, the Government will be administered by Mr. NESMITH, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

The Guardian of the 1st, in speaking of the present condition of the Southern States, says:

"We perceive with pleasure that, in consequence of the present unhappy state of America, the Island of Trinidad is likely to reap several thousand acres of land in the cultivation of cotton. Would it not be desirable that the Bahamian planters should turn some of the waste lands of this colony to the same account?"

The schooner *Paul*, J. R. CHEVER, left Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, for London, May 23, with 3,600 dozen pineapples, being the first cargo of the season shipped for the English market.

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU.

Arrival of the Kearsarge—The Reception of Prince Alfred at the Bahamas—Prospect of a Sickly Summer at Havana—San Domingo, &c.

The steamship *Kearsarge* arrived here, yesterday morning, from Havana on June 8, and Nassau, N. P., on the 10th.

The health of both places was good, but business was everywhere dull.

On Sunday, the 9th, the *Kearsarge* passed an American steam-tr[illegible] bound South, supposed to be the *Minnesota*. She was in latitude 29° 41' N., and longitude 79° 22' W.

Among the passengers by the *Kearsarge* are His Excellency Gov. ALLEN, of Nassau, and family; Major PEMBERTON, lady and servant; Lieut. DAVENPORT and Capt. A. F. CLARKE, U. S. A.; Mr. R. MULLOWNEY, Consul for Paraguay, and MORE. E. RANDOLPH, French Consul at Nassau.

The St. Vincent *Journal* of May 23, is occupied with reports of the reception of Prince ALFRED, at the Bahamas.

By the *Kearsarge* we have also of Nassau papers to the 8th inst., inclusive.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 4th, has the following notice of the departure of Gov. ALLEN, on a tour to the United States and England:

"Gov. ALLEN, being about to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him some time since by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it becomes us, as public journalists, to state that His Excellency will visit the Government for a time under the most plenipotentiary measures bestowed on him having already become apparent. The flourishing state of the colony, the receipts of the last quarter amounting to over £2,000 and the extraordinary advantages which have accrued to the Colony.

The last census shows, we are informed, that there has been a steady increase to the population of the Bahamas, which now exceeds 30 000 souls, and we are confident that in leaving his Government and people at this time, and two hours distant from this letter, having but two hours since returned from the 34th inst., with dates from St. Domingo to the 28th ult., Mr. Consul-General Hall, of Turk's Island, it is stated in a St. Domingo paper, would arrive shortly at St. Domingo.

The installation by this arrival is of little importance. His Excellency the Captain-General of this island, is expected to arrive in a few days.

Fresh disturbances among the crew on board the *Nightingale*, and Jenkyn the mate severely injured.

Mr. Consul-General Hall, of Turk's Island, has gone to St. Domingo to be present at the installation of the Captain-General.

The health of the city was good.

The *Kearsarge* sailed for Havana on the 10th inst.

LOSS OF THE CANADIAN.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

List of the Passengers Known to be Lost

St. JOHN, N. F., Saturday, June 15.

Immediately after the collision, the *Canadian's* head turned shorewards with steam on. In thirty-five minutes, when all hopes of reaching the shore with the ship full of people. Boat No. Eight upset and all in her perished. Five minutes after the lowering of the boats the ship went down, bow first, with a heavy plunge, in forty fathoms of water and drew down all that were on board except six, who were picked up, one of whom afterwards died.

At the time the ship went down there was a fearful explosion all. The Captain's boat was about twenty feet from the ship when it sank, and was nearly swamped. Mr. DAVIS, second officer, went down with the ship; also Mr. PARSON, the mail-officer, who was endeavoring to save the mails. Only seven mail bags were saved. The passengers know to be lost are as follows: Rev. Mr. BOURNE, lady and two children; Mr. MATHEW, of Wisconsin; Capt. Dupuy, aged 6 months.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADIAN.

EDWARD VONDERHEYDT, No. 68 Broad-st.
W. H. GUNNELL, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, No. 17 Chatham-st.
EUGENE S. BALLIN, No. 34 Exchange-place.
L. J. STARKEY, No. 131 Duane-st.
FREDERICK KNAPP, No. 123 Broadway.
SUGO KESENDONER, No. 68 Broadway.
LOUIS JAY, No. 48 Park-place.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD—INFORMATION WANTED of the present locality under said organization, or of any person knowing the same. Address, for one day only, Box 2,500 Post-office.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF NOTRE DAME will take place on the 24th inst. Students will leave for their homes, New-York, to be in the outside weapon. Friendly offices only 25 cents per bottle.

Bold by Druggists throughout the world.

Persons only 25 cents per bottle.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP costs but a few cents per bottle, and is worth its weight in gold to every mother who has a child suffering with pain. Such a medicine has been needed for years, and Mrs. WINSLOW has the satisfaction of knowing that she has produced a remedy that will do all that is claimed for it. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your babies. We have used it in our own families, and know it to be all it claims.

Rev. C. Z. WEBER,
Rev. J. S. HOLMES,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. DR. SHALER,
Portland, Me.
Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,
Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. Be sure, our readers have been brought through the medical period of teething with safety by its use.

Rev. A. JONES,
Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician in the absence of the latter, as the delay of a few hours, in many cases, is dangerous. Take advice in time; do not be deceived by the many poisonous articles now offered to the public, which contain Opium, Morphine, Paregoric, Godfrey's Cordial, Soothing Syrups, &c., which are destructive to the life of your child. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is entirely vegetable, and perfectly harmless in its operation, and is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in the United States, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases. It relieves the child from pain, cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving health to the child, operates like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and for children teething it is invaluable. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no claim to be such, but is a medicine which operates directly upon the digestive organs, and from its pleasant taste, and healing properties, is a most valuable remedy for children suffering from pain, whether arising from teething or from other causes. We have used it in our own families, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can cheerfully recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have done.

Rev. C. Z. WEBER,
Rev. J. S. HOLMES,
Rev. J. S. BOLMES,
Rev. DR. SHALER,
Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and reliable as a physician. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MARRIED.

TODD—CLARK—On Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. E. Mosher, ALBERT TODD, of Lagrange-Grove, Ga., to ELLEN, daughter of Capt. JOHN CLARK, of Boston.

DIED.

CLARK—In this City, on Friday, June 14, CORNELIUS E., son of the late JOSEPH CLARK, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family, and of his cousins, WM. H. and JOSEPH CLARK, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 32 Jefferson-st, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Services will be held at Trinity Church at 3½ P. M.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 15, LEWIS LEWIS, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Jones-st, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely.

Interment at Greenwood.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 15, after a short but painful illness, EMMA O., wife of Spencer OAKLEY, and youngest daughter of Jefferson and Catharine Ann Cockle.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jefferson Cockle, No. 134 West 23d-st, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Interment at Camp Hill, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, June 18, at Passenger Station, foot of 6th-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Arthur, No. 139 West 23d-st.

Boston papers please copy.

PRATT.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 15, Phebe, wife of Thomas Pratt, aged 64 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Wyckoff, No. 33 Bank-st, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Trains leave Barclay-st. Ferry at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCRANTON.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 15, Susan A. Scranton, infant daughter of J. D. and S. A. Scranton, aged 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Park-place, Newark, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 3 o'clock train from Barclay-st. Ferry.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI SPANS

LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, Class 336—June 15, 1861.
63, 22, 35, 24, 4, 31, 66, 25, 41, 47, 45, 68, 11.

KENTUCKY, Class 336—June 15, 1861.
60, 70, 4, 59, 53, 13, 56, 63, 44, 38, 65, 43, 14.

Orders sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA.

All for Union at any Cost—Gov. Downey's Unfortunate Letter—Dr. Scott's Double-Seeing Prayer—Our Municipal Election—Brisk Times and Encouraging Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

When the last steamer sailed, May 11, San Francisco was putting on record its unanimous, unequivocal voice for the preservation of the Union as it is. The procession was a general turnout of the military and civic societies. The meeting at 11 o'clock was the greatest gathering I have ever seen in San Francisco. Men of all parties united in it, and among them were not a few noisily demonstrative for the Union, who had, up to that time, been deemed of very dubious sentiment on the question. Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGALL pledged themselves to sustain the Administration until the flag should float again peacefully over all the property of the General Government, in every State and Territory. Gen. SUMNER, commander of this division, made a spicy little speech, which the people pumped out of him, for the sake of seeing the man whose timely arrival was the utter routing of the secret hopes of the Secessionists here. Gen. SHIELDS, I verily believe, meant, when he began to talk, to glorify peace, but the dead silence of his vast audience prompted the veteran to change his tone, and before he finished, his voice was loudest of all for war until peace could honorably be welcomed again. Not so fortunate was Gov. DOWNEY. He sent a letter to the managers of the meeting, which they tried to escape reading. But the meeting had faith in the Governor, and would hear it read. The President then read a single page of it, omitted the next two pages, and the Governor had his round of applause. Two hours later, when the *Bulletin* published the letter entire, there was a popular howl because they had been cheated into hurraing for a Governor, who, after quoting from his own last annual message, had used the following language;

"I believed then, as I do now, that the only means of preserving the American Union was honorable compromise and respect for the constitutional rights of every section. I believe in the Government using all its constitutional powers to preserve itself and resist aggression. I did not then believe, nor do I now, that an aggressive war should be waged upon any section of the Confederacy, nor do I believe that this Union can be preserved by a *coercive* policy."

Gov. DOWNEY is very plucky. He doubtless actually believed that a "coercive policy" was not the right one for our Government to pursue, and so believing, he was altogether too frank and honest to shy the free expression of the unpopular thought that was in his heart. But when he saw the thing in print, and observed with what a universal growl of discontent it was met, he evidently discovered that he had put his foot in a perilous place, and that all he had done for the State and the city was likely to go for nothing. He hastened to write a letter of explanation, in which after muddling the matter as much as possible, he proceeds to repudiate any sympathy with secession. He says:

"As Chief Magistrate of the State of California, a State of the United States of America, I hold myself bound to bear her true and faithful allegiance, as I have sworn to do—to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of my own State; and this obligation, at every sacrifice, and under all circumstances, will be faithfully discharged, without any evasion or mental reservation whatever. This obligation includes obedience to the laws and authority of the Federal Government. Whether that authority be exerted by those to whom I am politically opposed or not, or whether those laws be such as meet my peculiar views, it makes to me no difference, so long as they have the sanctity of law and emanate from constitutional authority. And that I may be understood, the call of the present Chief Magistrate will meet as prompt a response as if MR. DOUGLAS, whose cause I espoused when his prospects of success were darkest, occupied the White House. * * * I acknowledge and commend the Government, and shall sustain it to the extent of my ability in defending and maintaining itself—defending the National Capital, preserving property, defending its forts and arsenals and collecting its revenues; but in an attempt to annihilate half the Union, you will allow me the privilege to dissent from any such policy, as I cannot but look upon it as insane, and its accomplishment an impossibility."

For once the little man was frightened. He is as sound a Union man as those that talk all blood, but he unfortunately looked too closely at his own record when the question was one of a continent's width.

Another man, whose back-bone has rather stood in the way of his patriotism, is Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Old School Presbyterian, who, when the Vigilance Committee had possession of the city prayed right on for "Law and Order." The Doctor is a New-Orleans man, and of course had more or less sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS from the start. Every Sunday, for months back, he has been praying for "all that are in authority throughout every land," "whether they be Governors, *Presidents*, or Vice-Presidents," &c. Now, in the Doctor's "Calvary Church," there are a great many chivs., yet the great body of his people yield to none in their firm faith that this country is not big enough for two Presidents or Vice-Presidents at a time. They saw the Doctor, reasoned with him, begged and entreated him to mind the number of his nouns, and if he could not conscientiously pray for JEFF. DAVIS that he be hanged, let him slide and be quite ignored. But the more his people entreated, the stiffer grew the Doctor in his determination to pray his old prayer, though it should fairly invoke a blessing on rampant treason. On the Sunday following the great Union demonstration, the communion was celebrated in Calvary. There were a good many angry strangers present, waiting for the obnoxious sentence, and a good many policemen unstarred in the audience. Dr. SCOTT prefaced his morning prayer with some remarks, in which occurred the following:

"And now, once for all, I desire to say, fellow-citizens and brethren, that I do not acknowledge the *right of a furious outside pressure to dictate to me what petitions I am to offer up to Almighty God* in our blessed sanctuary. I am not taught how to pray *by the clamor of the street multitude*. I alone am responsible for what I pray to our Heavenly Father for. And allow me to say, also, and once for all, that I am not to be held responsible for the misrepresentations that it seems good to some persons to make of my opinions and prayers. And perhaps I may be allowed here to say, that no living man, of as humble a character as myself, has been and is more cruelly misrepresented than I am."

So, half defiantly, half whiningly, the Doctor continued for a while, and then began his prayer, reciting it devoutly, with closed eyes and uplifted hands, so long as it concerned Church and home matters. Reaching the portion that concerned the nation and the world in general, he proceeded with open eyes and a manuscript before him. To the great relief of his friends there was no hiss, but a dead silence throughout the congregation. As the story was bruited next morning, some of the sort who need prayers most, muttered some about the necessity of crushing out treason at the start; but when the Doctor's remarks, prayer and all, were printed *verbatim* in that evening's *Bulletin*, and the consideration was weighed that, where everybody else was for Union, it was quite safe to let a D. D. put on his two extra *ss*-es, if he felt so very bad about leaving them off, and moreover that he had immediately gone into the country on a fishing excursion, and would not repeat the offence for several Sundays, it was concluded that it was not best for the rowdies to make fools of themselves just yet, and nothing worse has come to Dr. SCOTT than a general slangwhanging from the Press, the platform and the street.

To-day we have a Municipal election. There are but two tickets in the field, the People's Union and the Fusion. The Fusion embraces such straight Republicans and such Douglas men as are willing to unite, not so much for the sake of the spoils as to break down the People's Party, which has held control of the city ever since Vigilance Committee days. Their ticket includes some of the best Republicans and some of the worst Douglas politicians that the city affords. The People's ticket is made of honest, well-tried, but perhaps rather slow, and certainly safe men. It would stand a poor show but for the fact that the leaders of all the parties are for it, feeling it clearly the interest of the city to ignore party politics in municipal affairs, and for the fact that to-day the banks close and the heaviest merchants shut up their stores and devote the day to election purposes. Front and Montgomery streets will be deserted. If you want to see our heavy tax-payers, our foremost citizens, our merchant princes, you can see them from 8 o'clock to sunset *only at the polls*. It is a proud spectacle and one that no other city in the Union, I suspect, can present. There is no ballot-box stuffing, no fooling about the polls, no rioting, and mighty little false swearing here. The wealthiest man in town does police duty to-day. It is an up-hill job, under such circumstances, for politicians to outwit or out-vote the people. So I will venture to prophesy, that the People's Party will win to-day its sixth successive annual triumph, and San Francisco will retain its conceded distinction of being the best governed city on the Continent.

Give us joy. Yesterday the State Legislature, our gigantic Marplot and Terror, adjourned *sine die* without doing one-tenth the mischief they had intended. Gov. DOWNEY pocketed some very bad bills, and to his doughty handling of his veto power, we are indebted for our escape from innumerable others that were ready to ravage our city. Notwithstanding his little mistake about *coercion* in that Union meeting letter, he must be spoken of always as a gubernatorial trump. He has been a pillar of fire by night and a comforting cloud by day, and is entitled to a big dinner, a vote of thanks, a statue, or a renomination, at the hands of this city and the State, as may be most agreeable to him. So much, from the heart, I can say of an Irishman and a Democrat, who did not come quite up to the scratch at the *first* call on the Union-at-the-hazard-of-war question.

Gen. SUMNER has issued orders to "all officers charged with the care of public property, to hold themselves in readiness, at all times, to protect it at every hazard." Whether the General has any suspicion that any presumptuous body is disposed to injure the public property, we don't know. Another of his orders reads thus: "Any citizen in the employment of the Army in this Department, who is opposed to the Union, will be instantly discharged." It is thought that the service here is about weeded out of its traitors, and of all who sympathize with treason. There is a regiment of volunteers recruiting in town, and now numbering five hundred, whose daily drills are superintended by a Lieutenant of the Army, detailed by Gen. SUMNER. The State Militia have put themselves into an attitude of readiness to go whenever demanded for service by the General Government.

Real estate looks up in the city. Homesteads and building lots fetch higher prices than ever, and sell readily. There never was so much building, so much improvement about town, so entirely an aspect of brisk growing prosperity. The harvest prospects from the interior are encouraging. The new crop of barley exceeds the general expectation. It is rather early to prophesy about wheat, but a full average crop seems sure. We are having this week probably the last rain of the season, after a week of northwesterly gales. The mines report well of themselves, and from all parts of the gold and silver fields there are such equally encouraging tales that we quite miss our annual "rush" to any quarter.

GLAUCUS.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF PIRATES NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—Workmen have been employed for some time, excavating a portion of Smith's Island, for the purpose of providing accommodations for loading coal vessels at the island. Yesterday, while at work, they exhumed three coffins, supposed to contain the bodies of some pirates who were hung on the island about sixty years ago. The coffins were in an excellent state of preservation, and the skeletons within them were perfect, with the exception of two of them being without the skulls. The other skull was of remarkable size and formation. The supposition that these were the remains of pirates, arises from the fact that an execution took place, in 1800, upon the island, (then known as Windmill Island,) of three individuals, for piracy on board the schooner *Eliza*, Capt. WHEELAND. Their names were JOSEPH BROUS, *alias* La Roche; PETER PETERSON, *alias* La Croix; and JOSEPH BAKER, *alias* Boulenger. We have also heard a tradition that five pirates were hung there in 1803, but we can find no record of the fact. The fact that only three skeletons have been found, imply that the remains are those of the three persons named. The skulls of two of them were probably taken away to ornament some curiosity shop or medical museum. We did hear that a physician of this city, depending upon his memory for the fact, thought those two skulls were a part of the curiosities in the museum of the Academy of Natural Science. It would be a singular fact, if the heads and bodies should be again connected, after so long a separation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—JUNE 14.

Before Judge Shipman.

CHAMPERTY AND MAINTENANCE—INJUNCTION.

Wm. H. Gregerson vs. Richard Imlay.—SHIPMAN, D. J.—This is a bill in equity, brought to restrain the respondent from violating a contract made between the parties. The facts necessary to notice in this connection are these:

Richard Imlay, the respondent, was the owner and patentee of an invention for an improvement in trucks for railway cars. This patent expired on the ——. But during the continuance of the patent, and while the exclusive right to use the invention was in the respondent, a large number of persons, and especially railway corporations, infringed the rights of the respondent, by building and using cars to which this improvement was attached, without any license from the respondent. The invention was a valuable one, and the respondent was entitled to recover of the infringers divers sums as damages for the violation of his rights, secured to him by the patent.

While these claims, or many of them, were outstanding and wholly unadjusted, the respondent entered into a contract with the complainant, by the terms of which he conferred upon the complainant the exclusive right to control these claims, and collect the same by suit or compromise, the latter to bear all the expenses of such collection out of his own pocket, except that in case he failed to recover in any legal proceedings, the respondent was alone to be liable to pay the taxable costs that might accrue against him in such defeated suit. As a compensation to the complainant, in full for his time, and for all expenses of the collection and litigation of these claims, including counsel, and all other fees, excepting only the taxable costs above referred to, the complainant was to receive and retain fifty per cent. of the gross amount he might collect. The rights which the contract purported to vest in the complainant, were to descend to his executors and administrators, in the event of his death before the completion of the business of collection, and in the event of the death of the respondent before that time, they were to be confirmed against his heirs, executors and administrators. This contract was not to be revoked or changed, except by mutual consent of both parties expressed in writing.

For the purpose of carrying out this contract, and enabling the complainant to collect these claims, which existed against persons in nearly all the States of the Union, the respondent made his power of attorney authorizing the complainant to bring suits in the respondent's name, countersign discharges, and conduct the whole business of collecting these damages, in all the States except four. The power referred to the contract and was in terms irrevocable.

The complainant proceeded in good faith to execute his part of the contract, but the respondent becoming, for some cause that does not clearly appear, dissatisfied, attempted to revoke the power, annul the contract, and assumed the entire control of the business which he had in terms, committed to the exclusive control of the complainant. The respondent claimed the right to resume the control of the claims, and denied the right of the complainant to interfere therewith.

This bill is brought to perpetually enjoin the respondent from annulling the contract or power, and from, in any way, interfering with the business of collecting or adjusting their claims. Upon this bill, and affidavits in support thereof, the complainant now moves for a preliminary injunction to restrain the respondent in the premises.

A variety of points, both in support and in opposition to this motion, have been raised, and ingeniously argued by the counsel, some of which are of an interesting character, but in the view I take of the case, it is unnecessary to pass upon them.

This is certainly an extraordinary contract, and one which a court of equity should hesitate long before it sanctioned. It is clearly void at common law for champerty and maintenance, and although it is quite true that the doctrines of the common law touching the effect of these features upon the validity of contracts have been greatly modified in modern times, yet I think it doubtful if any court of law, much less any court of equity, has ever sustained a contract of this description. This is not the case of an assignment of an interest in an individual claim, or a sale of property *in esse* which is involved in a legal controversy, but it is an attempted transfer of an interest in indefinite litigious rights, and claims for unliquidated damages arising out of torts; indefinite in number and amount, and limited only by territorial boundaries, covering nearly the entire country.

Passing by other grave questions that suggest doubts as to the validity of such a contract, it is sufficient to say that it is one that no Court of Equity should countenance, inasmuch as it is tainted with champerty and maintenance. This view of the duty of Courts of Equity is fully supported by the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the case of Prosser *vs.* Edmonds, 1 Younge & Colyers, Exchequer Rept., where he remarks that such courts should lend no countenance to agreements which partake in any manner of champerty, although they might be barely valid at law.

Without impugning the good intentions of either party to the contract before us, and even assuming that the unmolested execution of this agreement by the complainant would be highly beneficial to the respondent, still it is easy to see that such contracts are liable to great abuse.

To arm one individual with exclusive and unlimited power over the claims of another for unliquidated damages arising out of numerous torts, with power to sue and press the claims to judgment in all Courts, in the name of the injured party, not for a fixed or a reasonable compensation to be determined by the amount of labor performed, and the expense incurred, but for what might prove an enormous bounty, proportioned to the amount that might be recovered, while at the same time the other party is stripped of all power to adjust, settle or discharge those claims, of the justice of which he ought to be the better judge, would be detrimental to the peace of society and safety of individuals, and against public policy.

It may be claimed that this contract is not champertous, inasmuch as the complainant does not agree to indemnify the respondent against taxable costs. This distinction has sometimes been taken, and some of the elementary treatises seem to regard it as valid. But the doctrine was pretty effectually exploded in the case of Lothrop *vs.* The Amherst Bank. (9 Met. R., 489.) Indeed, where the power over the prosecution of the claims, as claimed in the present case, including and involving the exemption of the prosecution from liability for costs aggravates rather than relieves the mischievous character of the contract. The case of Call *vs.* Calef—in 13 Met. R., 362—was one in which a contract was involved, resembling in many features the one now before us. The facts were these: Leeds & Co. claimed to own the exclusive right to use a patent planing-machine in the town of Manchester, N. H., in which town Baldwin & Stevens were infringing upon their rights by the use of another machine. Call, the plaintiff, had an interest in the same patent in Lowell, and Leeds & Co. executed a power of attorney to him, authorizing him by suit or otherwise to restrain Baldwin & Stevens from using the machine in Manchester, and promised him one-half of what he might recover or collect, for his compensation. It was claimed, on a subsequent trial in which this agreement was drawn in question, that it was void for champerty and maintenance. The Court held it valid, upon the sole ground, however, that as the unauthorized use of the machine in Manchester would diminish the profits and value of the patent in the *adjoining* town of Lowell, where Call owned the right, the latter had a direct interest in preventing the infringement in Manchester, and that this interest supported the validity of the contract. It is needless to remark that in the present case the complainant had no interest whatever in these claims committed to his control by the respondent, except what arose out of the contract itself.

I am aware that in Sedgwick *vs.* Stanton, 4 Kern. R., Selden J., in an able opinion, maintains that the doctrines of the common law touching champerty and maintenance are pretty effectually swept away in New-York by State legislation. But although this contract was made in New-York, still the *lex loci* cannot control the determination of the present case. The contract was, by its terms, to be executed in all the States of the Union except four, and the effect of the injunction asked for would be to support this contract in many States where it is clearly void. But, as already intimated, if the contract were barely valid at law, still, by applying the salutary doctrines of the English Court of Exchequer, in Prosser *vs.* Edmonds, in which I fully concur, I should feel compelled to deny this motion.

For complainant, B. & S. D. Cozzens; for defendant, Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15

$12,000	U. S 6s,'81,Reg.	83¾	1,000	Hud. R.R 1st m.	106
2,000	U. S 5s, '74,Cou.	76	1,000	Mich. C.8 ℘ c. b.	87
1,000	do	75	1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89¾
2,000	do	75¼	2,000	Chi.&N.W.1st m.	35
3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	86	1,000	Lac.& W. 1st m.	94
500	Trea.12℘Ct.N ts.	102	23	Union Bank	82
1,100	Trea 11℘Ct Nts.	100½	67	Metropolitan Bank	77
5,000	Ten. St. 6s,'90.s15	35¼	16	do	76
14,000	do	35½	100	Continental Bank	65
3,000	do s10	35	200	Erie Railroad	23
10,000	do s10	35¼	50	do s30	22¾
2,000	do	35⅜	50	Cum. Coal Pref	4⅞
5,000	do s15	35	600	N. Y. C. Railroad.c	73¾
10,000	do	35	750	do s30	73
2,000	do	34⅞	150	do s10	73¼
5,000	do s10	34¾	300	do	73⅜
1,000	do s10	35	460	do	73½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '79	90	25	Hudson R. R.	32
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	42½	25	do	31¾
7,000	do	42	400	Harlem Railroad	10⅛
12,000	N. C. State 6s	52	200	do	10
5,000	do s10	51	200	Reading Railroad	32
10,000	Ga. 6s, pay'l Ga.	58½	5	Mich. S &N.Ia.G.S.	23½
18,000	Mo. State 6s	37⅛	50	do b30	24
11,000	do	37¼	150	do	23⅞
5,000	do c	37⅛	25	do	24
5,000	do s10	37	100	Ill. Cen.R.Scrip c	66⅝
40,000	do	37	50	G. & C. R. R.	60
15,000	do s15	36¾	5	do	59¼
5,000	do s10	36¾	210	do	59⅜
13,000	do	36½	200	C. & T. R.	23¾
20,000	do s20	36¼	100	do b30	23
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	54	50	C. & R. I. R.	34⅞
6,000	do s5	50	450	do	35

SATURDAY, June 15—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board, yesterday, resolved to make half a holiday of every Saturday through the Summer season, or say to the 1st of September. Under this arrangement only one session of the Exchange was held to-day, at which a large amount of business was done in the Border State Stocks, at a decline from yesterday's prices of 1 ℘ cent. on Missouris, and ½@¾ ℘ cent. on Tennessees. The changes in Louisianas, North Carolinas and Virginias from previous transactions were not important. The supplies, generally, however, were rather in advance of the demand, and on this point the market is observed to turn from day to day, as there is no want of orders to buy at a price, however free the Stocks may come out of the Western Banking Departments. On the Railway Shares, New-York Central opened at a further advance of ¼ ℘ cent., and sold at 73¾ ℘ cent., but subsequently the market weakened on this leading stock ⅜@½ ℘ cent., and carried the remainder of the list down in proportion. The business of the day is about 2 ℘ cent. higher than the sales of Central on Saturday of last week. Other descriptions close: Tennessee Sixes at 34¾@35; Virginia at 41½@41¾; Missouri, 36⅞@36⅞; Pacific Mail, 65@65¼; Erie, 23@23¼; Hudson River, 31¾@32; Harlem, old, 10@10⅛; Preferred, 23@24; Reading, 31¾@32; Michigan Central, 41½@41¾; Michigan Southern, old, 11¼@11⅜, and Guaranteed, 23⅞@24; Illinois Central, 66½@66¾; Galena, 59⅜@59½; Cleveland, 22⅞@23; Rock Island, 34⅞@35.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHER's quotations for Currency to-day:

	Discount.
West Jersey	½@—
Interior Pennsylvania	2½@—
Maryland	½@ 3
Ohio	1 @ 1½
Kentucky	4 @ 5
Indiana	1 @ 1½
Indiana, Free	4½@ 5
Michigan	1 @—
Virginia	20 @—
North Carolina	20 @—
South Carolina	25 @30
Georgia	25 @30
Tennessee	20 @—
Alabama	30 @—
New-Orleans	20 @—
Missouri	15 @20
Illinois	50 @65
Wisconsin	15 @60
Canada	½@—
Iowa	4 @—

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, June 13.

Business is still laboring under the after-effects of the financial revolution through which we have passed, and the novelty of the position in which operators, accustomed to an unlimited amount of currency "on bank account," find themselves, when confined to the wholesome restraints of a specie basis. Prices of produce are more or less irregular; there was a rally in grain soon after our last, but the improvement was not maintained, and the subsequent decline has brought wheat back to just about where it was a week ago to-day, only heavier, while corn has declined 1c.@2c., and oats fully 1c. Barley almost entirely neglected at low figures. Rye declined 2c @3c., and still drooping. Seeds irregular. Vegetables more plenty, and declining. Fruits steady. Highwines dull. Live stock very dull; cattle in some request, but hogs without demand, and all at a large decline. Hides without material change. Tallow firm and steady.

The receipts of flour and grain have been increasing steadily for the last eight weeks, notwithstanding all the discouraging influences of money scarcity and depressed prices, and the aggregate last week reached the very respectable neighborhood of a million and a half. The shipments do not keep pace fully with the receipts, and yet the difference is not so great as to create any alarming increase in the amount in store, the latest estimate of the Secretary of the Board of Trade giving an aggregate of about three millions, or a "good working balance," as they say in Washington of the public fund. The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were, 15,003 bbls flour, 173,192 bush. wheat, 347,047 bush. corn, 28,842 bush. oats, 2,621 bush. barley, and 7,582 bush. rye, or a total of 634,299 bushels. The shipments of the first half of the current week, are 10,549 bbls. flour, 154,593 bush. wheat, 190,971 bush. corn, 55,346 bush. oats, 14,000 bush. rye, or a total of 467,615 bushels.

The country has had an abundance of rain, in some sections probably too much, and the season has been cold and backward, but still no damage has been done to grass and grain that a favorable June will not fully repair, and a good foundation has been laid for this 'wonder-working month,' by the extraordinary efforts of farmers to plant largely. Good seed was plenty and cheap, and every one was stimulated to his utmost. In some portions of Illinois, the army worm has been ravaging the winter wheat fields, but this calamity is not very wide spread; wheat of both kinds promises well, and in Southern Illinois cutting of early fields will commence next week. Last year we had flour and bread here from new winter wheat grown in 'Egypt,' at this date. Corn is is now making what the farmers call a fine show, and we may confidently hope for a large crop of good quality. The Northwest has no reason to complain yet, but warm, dry weather, for the next thirty days, is absolutely essential."

Commercial Prospects.

Our point then is, that our people should soon begin to think of something else besides war. Not that they should or could lose interest in it—but they should not confine their attention to it. There is something else besides war in the American horizon. Much of it, indeed, is as clear as ever. The storm has visited us, but is now passing away. The country is selling much and buying little. Gold is daily arriving at the sea-board for eventual circulation, by means of the Government, among the people, and for a larger than usual basis for future credit. All who can make or do anything for war are profitably employed, and those who produce for foreign consumption are rapidly increasing their means, whether for the payment of old debts or new purchases. Food is consumed, clothes wear out; and with the agricultural population selling to a good market, at home and abroad, people must soon begin to buy. The recent failures have been few and comparatively light, and the crops all over the North present a very favorable appearance.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, June 15.*

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 15.

STOCKS firm. Pennsylvania State 5's 76½; Reading Railroad 15¾; Morris Canal 39¾; Long Island Railroad 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37½. Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 8,220 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. Corn Meal, 59,143 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 22 bushels Rye, 100 bushels Oats, 1,433 pkgs. Provisions, and 325 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 42 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 711 bbls., including 521 bbls Pots and 190 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate to-day. Prices favor sellers. The reported sales comprised 50 mats Java, at 17c.; 300 bags Laguayra, at 14c.@14¾c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, part at 13¾c.; 1,200 bags Rio, at 12c.@13¾c.; and 60 bags St. Domingo, at 11⅞c.@12c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand has been restricted to-day, yet prices have been well supported. We quote Middling Uplands at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts of all kinds of Flour since our last have been light. The market, however, has been very well supplied with most descriptions of State and Western Flour, and prices have been tending downwards. The demand has been moderate. The reported sales comprise 14,900 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 55@$4 65; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 80@$4 90; superfine Western, at $4 50@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 70@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@$4 65
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 70	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25

Southern Flour has been less active, yet has been stiffly held. Sales, 2,400 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 75@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, and sound lots have been in active request, chiefly for shipment, at buoyant prices. Sales: 136,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, at $1 35@$1 53; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at chiefly $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 10; Red State at $1 25; White Kentucky on private terms, ℘ bushel. Corn is doing better, being less freely offered. The sales reach 78,000 bushels, at 36½c.@45c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c. (nominally) for sound old do. do.; 46c.@51c. for Western Yellow, and 47c.@48c. for Northern Yellow, and 56½c.@57c. for Southern do., ℘ bushel. Rye is salable at 67c.@68c. ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy, as previously represented. Oats are in limited request, including Canadian, at 30c.@32c.; Western, at 29c.@31c., and State at 32c.@33c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Small sales of North River have been reported, to day, at 50c. for shipment, and 55c.@62½c. for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in very moderate demand, yet are stiffly held, including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Light receipts and very moderate sales have been reported during the past week. Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER remark: "The transactions consummated since our last are of a miscellaneous nature—consisting of miniature operations in every style. A small parcel of Dry Salted Hides was purchased for shipment to Hamburg, and several lots of Green South American Cow Hides are also being sent forward to that market. Tanning for importers' account is being continued on a limited scale only." Week's receipts, 7,411 Hides; week's sales, 14,287 Hides, including 440 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 17c, 6 months, usual selection; 900 Orinoco, 20 lbs., 14c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Mexican, 20 lbs., on private terms; 300 Truxillo, 23 lbs., 13c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 300 Matamoras, 21 lbs., 13½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,177 Dry Salted Matamoras, for Europe, 33 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Texas, 25 lbs., on private terms; 400 Southern, for Boston, 15 lbs., 8½c. cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Wet Salted Montevideo, for Europe, 50 lbs., on private terms; 1,580 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 70 lbs., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 4,100 City do., for Europe, 60@75 lbs., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. In addition to the above: 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande are being shipped to Europe, for owner's account. 1,000 Californias were sent to tannery for owners' account. Stock in importers' hands: 448,600 Dry Hides, 20,300 Wet Salted Hides, 3,800 Horse Hides and 800 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movement in this line, during the past week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole continues extremely dull, about the only business done being in small lots to local and near-by manufacturers. Prices are, as last reported, nominal, though for the most part firmly maintained. The stock continues to increase under fair receipts from the tanneries, (amounting to 43,000 sides of all kinds of Sole, this week,) and very light sales. Several thousand sides have, during the week, been shipped to Hamburg and Liverpool, although recent advices from those markets do not give promise of remunerative returns. Oak Tanned is also very languid, and prices are weak. Upper in rough is in but limited request, at slightly reduced rates."

METALS—Have been quite dull, and prices nominal, to-day.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been less active, to-day. Sales: 50 hhds. New-Orleans, at 32c.@35c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c.@26c., and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, tar, and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important change. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair request and quoted at from 72½c.@75c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very moderately inquired for, and sales have been confined to 300 bbls., including Mess, at $15 50@$15 75 chiefly within the range, and Prime at $10 62@$10 87 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 6c.@7½c., the latter an extreme rate, for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive, at $11@$12 25 for extra Mess, $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at from 9c.@13c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 3c.@7c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 ℘ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been rather more sought after, during the week. Sales 50 bales Tampico and 150 bales Mexican Goat; also 6,400 lbs. Matamoras, and 2,000 lbs. Sisal Deer, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair at buoyant prices; sales, 1,230 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are improving. STUART's present quotations for cash are as follows: Best quality loaf, 8c.; do. crushed, 7⅞c.; circle A crushed, 7½c.; granulated, 7⅝c.; ground, 7½c.; white A, 7½c.; yellow C, 6¾c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in brisk demand during the past week, and 1,600 hhds. have been disposed of at from 4½c.@10c. ℘ lb. The sales of other kinds have been: 95 hhds. Mason Co., 26 hhds. Maryland, and 16 hhds. Ohio on private terms, and 659 cases Seed Leaf, part at 4¾c.@8½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 570 bbls., at 16½c @16¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light to-day and rates were somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d., and in a foreign vessel 9½d.; Corn, 6½d.@7d., ℘ bushel; Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℘ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d. ℘ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according the *Shipping List*, have been: An American bark, 24,000 bush. Oats and Corn, to Dunkirk, 12d. ℘ 56 lbs., and 13d. ℘ 60 lbs., in bulk and ship's bags; a Prussian bark, 563 tons, to Antwerp, 20,000 Wheat, 10½d. in bulk; a Prussian ship, 481 tons, same voyage, general cargo, at a round sum; a Swe. bark, 600 tons merchandise, to London, 30s.; a Russian ship, 450 tons, to Cork and a market, including the Continent, Grain, 7s. ℘ quarter, shippers finding mats; an Austrian bark, 411 tons, same voyage, 25,000 Grain, 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 323 tons, 18,000 Wheat, to Bristol, E., 10d. in bulk; a brig to Southampton, Wheat, 11d. in bulk; a schooner, 199 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a brig, 353 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $14 under deck, and deck load $3,800; a bark, 316 tons, to Bahia, Flour, $1; one, 340 tons, to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 12½; a schooner, 312 tons, same voyage, $1 25; a brig, 350 tons, from an Eastern port to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $16; a schooner, 320 tons, to Demerara and back, *via* a Salt Island, $850 ℘ month; one, 182 tons, to West Indies and back, $550 ℘ month; one, 1,000 bbls., same voyage, $1,000 for the voyage; one, 130 tons, same, $1,200; two, 100 tons each, same, $875; one, 100 tons, to the Windward and back, $900; one to St. Domingo, $1 ℘ bbl. and Lumber, $10; one, 1,400 bbls., to the Windward, 60c. ℘ bbl.; a brig, 199 tons to Demerara, 60c.; a schooner, 149 tons, to Naguabo, P. R. and back, and a brig, 175 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a British brig, 1,500 bbls., same voyage, $1,600; a schooner, 240 tons, to South side Cuba and back, 40c.; a British brig, 160 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, to arrive coastwise, hence to Cadiz, and a vessel to Gloucester, E., Grain, on terms we did not learn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New-York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 1
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF T. A. K., she will confer a favor by writing to B. B.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
The balance of the stock
AT HALF PRICE,
To close the concern by July 1.
BAREGE CIRCULARS for $3, worth $6.
CLOTH CIRCULARS for $5, worth $10.
SILK CIRCULARS for $9, worth $18.
TRAVELING DUSTERS and SUITES at the same rate.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering, at
GREAT BARGAINS,
their extensive stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.
ALSO,
300 Dresses of Figured Swiss Muslins,
At $3 and $3 50.
Worth $7 and $8.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store a
large and well selected stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
suitable for the present season,
All of which they are now offering at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering the
following goods at retail,
at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
French Lace Points, $1 75 to $18,
French Lace Mantles, $3 50 to $35,
in great variety of designs and shapes.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BLACK MANTILLA SILKS,
HIGH LUSTRE,
At 5, 6, 7 and 8 shillings per yard.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK
SILKS and PLAIN SILKS,
In great variety,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

DRESS GOODS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE
AND
FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
ALSO,
SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
In great variety.
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ANOTHER NEW CLOAK-ROOM
ADDED TO THE SPACIOUS WAREROOMS OF
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
Making in all FOUR FLOORS,
The fourth extending from the second story of
NOS 269 TO 267 GRAND-ST.,
Will be opened MONDAY, June 17,
well stocked with the latest styles
and most desirable fabrics in
BASQUES, FRENCH SACKS, CIRCULARS,
SHAWLETTES, MANTILLAS,
LACE CLOAKS and POINTS,
together with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
at prices in keeping with the
embarrassed state of the country.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

BARGAINS!! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!!!
BLACK SILKS, very handsome, 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
GRAY BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cts., worth 50 cts.
Handsome Patterns English Lawns, 6¼ cts. and 8 cts.
Finest French Lawns, 18¾ cts., worth 44 cts.
BEAUTIFUL MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, 5 cts., 6¼ cts., 8 cts., 10 cts., and 12½c.
Besides innumerable other goods, at astounding low prices.
A. W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

1. BLACK LACE POINTS.
REAL LACE "PUSHER" AND "LAMER," of the newest designs, at a great sacrifice.
2. As an exception a few very fine FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS, and 100 pieces of narrow BLACK GUIPURE LACE, for trimming
3. BLACK SILK, (de Ponson) of the greatest renown in Paris for its quality, and not to be found elsewhere in the City.
The above will be offered at prices much under cost, on MONDAY next, June 17, at
"LEGRAINS," No. 729 Broadway,
late James Gray & Co.
P. S.—The entire stock of the late firm must be all sold within a month from date. Ladies are already aware of the large sacrifice made on the goods.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—BONNETS! BONNETS!—Silk and Straw—new styles. Children's Hats of all kinds; ribbons, flowers, &c., cheap. Millions supplied. For sale, plaster blocks. All kinds of straw hats cleaned at Mrs. N. BINN'S, No. 413 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan. Strangers will do well to call to buy cheap.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, AT AN AWFUL sacrifice, at the assignee's sale. Buttons, gimps, bindings, &c., at No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.
N. B.—The attention of dressmakers is especially requested.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—CHARLES S. BANKS LEFT HIS place of business, No. 82 Maiden-lane, Wednesday morning, (12th,) at 10½ o'clock, with the intention of calling in 50th-st., since which time nothing has been heard of him. Said BANKS is 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair and beard turning gray was dressed in brown sack coat, black vest and pants, and Panama hat. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received at his residence No. 120 York-st., Brooklyn, or at C.H.& A.T. BAXTER & CO.'S, No. 82 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $90 IN bills of the National Bank, and a note of G. Rosenblatt & Brother, dated 21st of March, 1861, at eight months, for $3,808 22. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the note, payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, by A. ISELIN & CO., No. 46 Barclay st.

RAN AWAY.—A GIRL, NINE OR TEN YEARS of age, black hair, blue eyes; had on blue worsted dress, green calico talma, straw bonnet, pink ribbon, knit blue stockings; is an untruthful child. Please send her to No. 36 West 45th-st., or any station-house. All persons are forbid harboring her.

LOST.—LEFT IN A BROADWAY STAGE, FRIDAY, June 7, two DAGUERREOTYPES. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with R. WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMOKY CHIMNEYS
ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE,
And Pure Ventilation very Important to Health.
We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction.
F. L. HEDENBERG & SON, No 3 Bond-st., N.Y.

KINDLING WOOD.—RIGHTS OF MACHINES for manufacturing kindling-wood, a splitter that will split twenty cords of wood per day, a bundler that will tie from three to ten thousand bundles per day.
W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 78 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG six months old, accustomed to children, and in good condition for training. Price $50. Apply at No. 51 Murray-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS.
CURE SICK HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS.
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR: I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING.
SIR: You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR: Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR: Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

The New-York Times, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

BUSINESS BESORTS.

NEW ACADEMY PAVILION.
BOWERY.
This beautiful and magnificent Summer Hotel will be OPENED for the season on SATURDAY, June 15.
Any person wishing to secure rooms, parlors, by the day, week or season, can do so by application at the office.
J. L. HAMM,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY ENTERPRISING PERSON TO PURCHASE the well established and extensive
HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEYS MOUNTAIN
Morris-co., N.-Jersey, a few open for the reception of company. Application by letter or room will be applied for immediately. D. J. CROWELL, Proprietor.

TO LET.
A good Dwelling House, containing 10 rooms, with Stable attached, in the rear of No. 24 Jones-st. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

TO LET.
A desirable Country Residence, with 10 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the Hudson River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Yonkers Depot. Apply to
JOHN J. ROBERTS,
No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET.
A splendid Villa, pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 60 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 30 minutes from Railroad Depot. Apply to
ROBERTS, corner Bowne-st. and Railroad-av., Flushing.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., containing 20 rooms, with Stable and Carriage-house attached. Apply to
MARSHALL PAULEY,
No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid Villa, pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Flushing, 14 rooms, 60 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 30 minutes from Railroad depot. Apply to
ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Railroad-av., Flushing.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., containing 20 rooms, with Stable and Carriage-house attached. Apply to
MARSHALL PAULEY,
No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A NEW and elegant House, with Stable attached, No. 18 Bond-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
JAMES M. SMITH,
No. 18 Bond-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., containing 20 rooms, with Stable and Carriage-house attached. Apply to
MARSHALL PAULEY,
No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A NEW and elegant House, with Stable attached, No. 18 Bond-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
JAMES M. SMITH,
No. 18 Bond

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

ing officers: H. D. W[illegible], Colonel; Jas. Millward, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel; D. H. Burtnett, Major.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, June 14, Via Baltimore, June 15.

The list of the killed and wounded of the Federal forces at the fight at Great Bethel is not yet complete.

No information has reached here to-day relative to the movements of the rebel troops. Fortress Monroe is in reality invested. Ingress and egress by the sea, and a few miles in extent of the James River, are open to us, but no aggressive movements can be made with safety without double the present number of troops and means of transportation.

The camps near Hampton are now confined to a narrow space.

An exchange of prisoners is to be made to-day. Those in the Fortress will be produced, but as yet Col. Magruder has failed to respond.

Miss Dix arrived here this morning, with a number of nurses. She has spent the day in visiting the hospital and the various camps. She will return to Baltimore this evening, and visit the seat of war westward.

The affair of the New-York Naval Brigade is culminating. Some fifty of them yesterday received their naval accoutrements. Probably not three hundred of them will remain here. They complain of the army pay, they having been promised twenty dollars per month, instead of eleven.

The Union gun arrived this morning, from Baltimore, and will be mounted at once, probably near the Floyd gun, of which it is the mate.

The large rifled cannon brought by the Naval Brigade is now mounted on the Rip Raps, only three miles from Sewall's Point. Its range will be tried in a few hours.

The *Cumberland*, this morning, fired one or two rounds with a rifled gun at a tug-boat, which is seen every morning at Sewall's Point reconnoitering our movements. There are many vessels in the Roads and immense supplies are daily arriving.

FURTHER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

We are in receipt of several additional particulars respecting the action at Bethel.

It appears that the Secessionists were completely outflanked by the Union troops, and driven, at one point, from their ditch and embankment. A part of the Vermont regiment poured in this fire in the rear, causing a hasty *secession* on the part of several hundred of the seceders. If the march further to the rear had been continued, there is no question but the whole garrison would have been made prisoners.

A member of the Massachusetts Fourth, secreted in the woods opposite the secession works, remained unnoticed all Monday and Monday night. He states that he saw the Secessionists set fire to Bethel Church, then to the hospital and other buildings inside of their embankment, and retreat toward Yorktown. Early yesterday morning, he crept out of his place of concealment, crossed an open field in a low pasture, entered the deserted works and brought away a Sharpe's rifle, which he found in the hands of a dead negro. It is evident, from the bullets found, that the Sharpe rifle was used by the Secessionists in this engagement.

The exact number of killed and wounded on both sides is not yet ascertained. It cannot fall much short of one hundred. Additional names will be forwarded as they are ascertained in authentic quarters.

Mr. Souther, of the Massachusetts Fourth, was buried at the cemetery of Fortress Monroe, last evening. Appropriate religious services were performed, and detachments of the Massachusetts Third and Fourth accompanied their comrade to the grave. It is the same retired spot where, a few evenings before, Mr. Leon, one of the regulars, had been interred. The grove is one of live oak and pine, near the sea shore. The solemn murmur of the ocean mingles with the sighing winds of the forest over the bodies of our buried soldiers. A correct record of the names, ages and residences of the deceased is always kept at the Fortress, to which all the friends of the deceased have free access.

W. C. Cady, 24 years of age, of Albany, N. Y., died at the Volunteer Hospital early this morning. He will probably be buried this evening. His parents reside in Albany. They and all his friends will be glad to know that he had every attention shown him in his sickness and death. He was perfectly calm, and gave minute directions as to the disposition of his remains.

The coast-guard ships now enter the Roads, and report every day. I have not had an opportunity to learn with regard to others, but the *Quaker City* is in excellent condition. Her armament, as far as it has been furnished, is complete and well-manned. She has several experienced naval gunners on board, and will render the Union, at all times, the most effective service. Her staff of officers, commander, lieutenants, surgeons, engineers, is well organized, and ready for action at a moment's notice.

One valuable house was burned day before yesterday, on the road to Yorktown, but not until the owner had furiously threatened our troops as they were passing quietly by. He began firing on the men, and was warned to desist, but in vain. His case is a salutary one—for the orders from head-quarters are strict to molest no private property. If the Secessionists lose anything under these circumstances, they have none but themselves to blame. Every officer is held personally responsible for the good conduct of his men. Not a taunt, not an insult, not an outrage is now occurring. The people of Virginia not in arms against the Union are treated as friends, and will continue to be so treated to the end of the war. As the truth dawns in on the Virginian mind, the happiest results must ultimately follow.

The 17th of June will be appropriately celebrated by all our forces.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Thursday, June 13, 1861.

An impressive scene occurred last evening at Fortress Monroe. It was the placing on board the Baltimore boat the body of the late Lieut. Greble, U. S. A. The remains were brought to the Fortress from the battle-field, on the gun which he died defending. The services at the chapel in the area of the Fort were very solemn. The attendance was large within the chapel; and without, drawn up in line, the whole garrison was assembled. The Chaplain of an adjacent regiment officiated, and a select choir performed the chants in a becoming manner. The procession, headed by the Fortress band, and accompanied by a full representation of all the officers in command, including Gen. Butler and Com. Prendergast, filed along the shore to the boat in funeral order. At the boat, a parting volley bade the remains a sad farewell—the brave soldier's requiem. The father of deceased, accompanied by other friends, went with the remains to Philadelphia, where the family of deceased have resided.

One touching circumstance occurred in connection with this sad event. The father of Lieut. Greble had just left his home for the purpose of visiting his son. On the road he met the papers giving some of the details of the engagement at Bethel, but containing no names of the killed. At Baltimore, just as the boat was leaving for Fortress Monroe, a metallic coffin came on board. He inquired who it was for, and the reply was, "It is for Lieut. Greble, who has just been killed in a fight near Yorktown!" What a message for a father at such a moment! With a sad heart, he came into the fortress, where all the particulars of the brave death of his son were made known to him. He has received sympathy on every hand, for it may truly be said of young Greble:

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Another death has just occurred at the Volunteer Hospital. Mr. George Longee, of Bradford, Vt. He has been for some time sick with consumption. Every attention was paid him by the faithful physicians and nurses of the Hospital.

We have been somewhat tested by the sultry heat for a day or two past, but this morning the northwest wind comes to us laden with cooling airs. It is not unlikely that it is freighted with the shower of hail which you speak of as having visited New-York. The cooling blessing is enjoyed in all our camps. Coming with it, also, are your sharp blasts of criticism with regard to the late battle at Bethel. I have no wish, if I could, to stave off censure where it is really merited, but I think if you were on the ground, as I am, some of your strictures would be withheld, especially from Gen. Butler. It is a fact susceptible of proof, that the General gave orders to guard every point made by the Times—subsistence, surprise and ammunition. The first-named was somewhat detained by unforeseen accidents, but reached the ground in time to be of service. The second was beyond the control of mortals in this case. A white badge was provided for the advancing troops, a watchword was given to those in ambush, which they were to demand of those approaching, the precise hour for meeting was named, scouts were sent out in different directions; in short, everything was done that could be to prevent surprise. But it appears that the Steubens did not discover the white badge in time to prevent their firing, and when they spoke, they announced the wrong word! Surely, there is no blame in all this.

It is well known that our troops in the California campaign, on three occasions, fired into each other by mistake. Such things are liable to occur, especially in the night, or just before daylight in the morning. Gen. Butler had a right to presume that every precaution was taken, and is not, therefore, justly deserving of censure. His course at Baltimore, Annapolis, the Junction and the Relay House, in Maryland, is a sufficient evidence of his forecast and skill as a commanding General. He needs but the opportunity, and he will repeat the honors he has so well won.

In making these statements it is proper that I should say that I never spoke to Gen. Butler but twice in my life. I am not in any way in his confidence, and write from a strict sense of justice. *Fiat justitia.* NEPTUNE.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MORE ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

St. Louis, Friday, June 14—Midnight.

Joseph W. Tucker, editor of the *State Journal*, was arrested by the United States Marshal to-day, charged with treason, and taken before the United States Commissioner. He was afterward brought before Judge Treat, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail in $10,000 bonds to appear for examination Monday next. Edward Blannerhassett also entered bonds to the amount of $10,000, to appear before the United States Circuit Court, July 8.

The case of Col. Preston will probably be disposed of the same way.

A dispatch from Hermann, dated 9 P. M., says the steamer *Louisiana*, the third of the Federal Fleet, is now taking on board Col. Boernstein's Regiment, which came up by railroad to-day, and will soon be ready to follow Gen. Lyon. The advance steamers have not passed St. Aubert, (11 o'clock,) being probably detained by a heavy storm which is raging in that section.

ORDNANCE AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 15.

Two 6-pounders, and about 200 balls, manufactured at Hannibal, Mo., were captured by a company of Home Guards, under Lieut. Crandall, near the town of Linnens, on the night of the 12th, and returned to Hannibal by railroad. The cannon were *en route* to Chillicothe for the use of the Secessionists.

The *Democrat* learns that 2,500 troops are encamped there.

Two Iowa regiments under Col. Curtis, and a battalion of Illinois volunteers from Quincy, are expected from the Junction, with Gen. Lyon, at Jefferson City to-morrow.

Two companies of Col. Brown's Regiment (Reserve Corps) went out on the North Missouri Railroad, yesterday, to protect the bridges on that route.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan addressed the troops at Cairo on the 12th, promising them they should be the leaders of the great army, and that ere long they should have an opportunity to meet the rebels.

FEDERAL TROOPS AT JEFFERSON CITY.

Jefferson City, Mo., Saturday, June 15.

The capital of Missouri was taken possession of at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the arrival of the steamer *Satan*, by five companies of Col. Blair's regiment of Missouri Volunteers under command of Lieut.-Col. Andrews, and a company of regular artillery, under Capt. Totten, all under command of Brig.-Gen. Lyon. The balance of the force remained on board of the *J. C. Swan* until further orders.

A company of regulars under Maj. Cerant thoroughly searched the country for contraband articles, and found some wheels and other parks of artillery carriages. No violence was offered, but on the contrary, the boats containing the Federal troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by a large concourse of the citizens.

Gov. Jackson and the other leading Secessionists left here on the steamer *White Cloud*, at 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Much disappointment was manifested by the troops on finding that the enemy had fled. The officers, however, expressed no surprise, they having been previously informed of the evacuation.

The troops under Lieut.-Col. Andrew are now occupying the State House. One or two houses have been searched for secession flags, but none have been found.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN GOV. JACKSON AND GEN. LYON—THE PART PLAYED BY STERLING PRICE—NECESSITY FOR PROMPT ACTION.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Affairs in our State had come to such a crisis, as I stated in my last letter, that it was evident a collision between the Government forces and the State militia of Gov. Jackson must occur within a very few days. Notwithstanding Gen. Price's insolent proclamation to his Brigadier-Generals, in which he stated that the arming of citizens in defence of their rights and the Union would be such a "plain violation of our constitutional rights" as must be "resisted to the last extremity," Gen. Lyon had authorized the enlistment of Home Guards in several districts of Southwestern Missouri, and furnished the loyal citizens of Hannibal with arms to protect their homes from the violence of the Secessionists. Of course, these proceedings made Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price feel very uncomfortable and doubtful as to a happy result of their treacherous plans, unless they could succeed in hoodwinking Gen. Lyon in the same manner as they had practiced, with such remarkable success, upon Gen. Harney. They accordingly applied, through T. T. Gant, Esq., and Judge William A. Hall, for an interview with Gen. Lyon; but having—Heaven knows through what celestial agency—awakened all of a sudden to some conscientious scruples in regard to the loyalty of their past course of action, they thought it prudent to stipulate, as a *conditio sine qua non*, that Gen. Lyon should sign a paper exempting both of the thus self convicted criminals from arrest "during their journey to St. Louis, their stay at St. Louis, and their return from St. Louis to Jefferson City." Gen. Lyon generously agreed to furnish the conscience-striken pair of traitors with such a pass, if thereby he could procure himself the pleasure of letting them know a little of his own mind face to face. With this paper, carefully folded up in his coat pocket, his Excellency the Governor of Missouri, together with his Major-General, (or, as Gen. Lyon styles him in his pass, the Ex-Governor of Missouri,) Sterling Price, left Jefferson City on a special train on Monday evening, and arrived in this city about 12 o'clock at night, pale, agitated, and with trembling hearts. Word had been left previously with Gen. Lyon, that they would arrive that evening and be happy to see him in the morning at their quarters in the Planter's House. Gen. Lyon very politely sent them an invitation to visit the Arsenal; but the amiable traitors fell into such a violent fit of trembling at the mere mention of this last word—conjuring up in their minds, as it did, visions of tall, shady trees, stretching forth crosswise thick, majestic branches, with peculiarly small *swinging ropes* attached to them, and thousands of jolly soldiers dancing in wild frolic on the ground underneath, as it was announced that Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price would now take their turn at swinging—that Gen. Lyon did not have the matter pressed, but calmly sent word that he would call on them. Having ordered his horse, Gen. Lyon at once set out for the Planters' House, accompanied by Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., and Major Conant. There was, of course, a great deal of excitement on the streets, and a large concourse of citizens had assembled at the entrance to the Planters', desirous of catching a glimpse at the military heroes.

Gov. Jackson, "Ex. Gov." Price, and Thos. L. Snead, Private Secretary of the Governor, received their guests with all due courtesy, and a conference was opened, which lasted some four hours. The conversation was opened by Gov. Jackson, who stated that he was desirous of preserving the peace of the State, give protection to all citizens, no matter what their political principles or religious convictions might be, and to disband his troops, provided *the United States forces were withdrawn from the State, and Missouri allowed to occupy a position of perfect neutrality*. After which statement the Governor subsided, and left the Ex-Governor to explain at some length how religiously he had, on his part, observed the agreement entered into between himself and Gen. Harney. Gen. Lyon, however, confessed himself unable to understand how the Ex-Governor's late actions, enforcing the military bill, could be in accordance with Gen. Harney's second proclamation denouncing that bill as unconstitutional. The Ex-Governor then coolly stated that in his agreement with Gen. Harney nothing was said about carrying out the provisions of that bill. Upon this, Gen. Lyon produced a curious memorandum, drawn up for Gen. Price by Gen. Harney at the time of their interview, which envelops the conduct of Gen. Harney in still more obscurity. This memorandum is prefaced by a statement that "Gen. Harney is here as a citizen of Missouri, *with all his interests at stake* in the preservation of the peace of the State. As if Gen. Harney had not been in the service of the *U. S. Government*, with all *his honor* at stake, in preserving that Government from the machinations of its enemies. "He is, however, compelled to recognize the existence of a rebellion in a portion of the United States, and in view of it, stands upon the proclamation of the President—which proclamation commands the dispersion of all armed bodies hostile to the supreme law of the land." "The armed bodies organized under the military bill he is compelled to regard, as coming within the scope of that proclamation." Gen. Harney then goes on, "*respectfully to ask* Gen. Price to review the features of the bill in the spirit of the law," but he nowhere insists on the non-enforcement of this bill on the part of Gen. Price. The whole memorandum is a weak and old-womanish piece of writing, of no earthly significance, and, as far as Gen. Price is concerned, it certainly imposes no obligation upon him whatever. If this memorandum is all of that *secret* treaty we heard so much about the day of the Harney-Price "truce," it is incomprehensible how those men, who *knew* of its existence, could still have approved the conduct of Gen. Harney. There has been a criminal neglect in this matter somewhere, and the public is very anxious to know at whose door the blame belongs.

Gen. Price denied, however, that such a memorandum had been read to him, and insisted, as the only means of solving the difficulty, on the withdrawal from the State of all Government troops; Gov. Jackson agreeing to protect the Union men and to disband his forces. Gen. Lyon, of course, would not listen to such propositions. He said that if the Government were to withdraw all United States forces from Missouri, secret measures would at once be adopted to arm and organize the disloyal citizens of the State, while the loyal men, to whom Government was bound to give protection, would be expelled from the State, and undergo many other sufferings. The proposition of Gov. Jackson would deprive the Government of all its rights, and was therefore altogether unacceptable. Gen. Lyon proposed that the State authorities should earnestly maintain the peace of the State; protect all citizens from outrages; when necessary, accept the assistance of United States troops for that purpose, and acknowledge the right of the Government to occupy the posts best calculated to promote the suppression of all violent combinations against the peace and quiet of the citizens of Missouri. This was again refused by Gov. Jackson, and after some more conversation, Gov. Jackson proposed to enter into correspondence with Gen. Lyon about the whole subject under consideration. But Gen. Lyon remarked that their views were evidently too opposed to render any understanding probable; and thus the conference ended. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price returned to Jefferson City last night. We shall soon hear now, whether they will submit to the recognition of Federal authority, or whether they really intend to fight it out. I have little doubt that they will fight, and desperately, too. Having been allowed to strengthen their cause as best they might, they have worked with surprising zeal and success. In every county of the State, the Secessionists are *organized*, while the Union men lack all organization, and are sadly in want of arms. The Secessionists have taken hold of many machine shops in the interior, and are manufacturing arms and cannon night and day. A large foundry in Hannibal has been engaged in this work for a long time; and our troops here are idling their time away while the enemy is thus quietly preparing himself for the coming conflict. Arms, in large quantities, are also brought over from the Arkansas border, and are forthwith distributed amongst the State guards. (In Kentucky they get them *viâ* Tennessee.) In return for these presents from Jeff. Davis, lead is transported in large wagons to his agents in Arkansas. Provisions, of all kinds, enter Tennessee by the same route. While thus providing for their defence, they are no less energetic in their aggressive measures. Whenever a Union man refuses to take the oath under the military law, he is either ordered to leave the State, or put under surveillance. Where the Secessionists have the power, they allow no arms to be worn by the Union men, and put down by force all attempts to form an organization.

If all these exertions, then, are not to be considered as mere pastime for His Excellency, the Governor, we will have fight; and it will thus once more become apparent, how unpardonably foolish the policy of the Government has been, in not suppressing an insurrection *promptly*. History furnishes no example of such hesitation in times of emergency; and after the bitter lesson of Virginia and Tennessee—lost by no other fault than the tender-hearted fear of the Government to plant its foot on the sacred soil of one of its States, in right, *and which it, nevertheless, was at the same time, waging a costly war to establish its claim to*—we surely might have hoped that Government had grown wiser. A month ago, our cause was at least as strong, if not stronger, than it is now, while Gov. Jackson's party was absolutely defenceless. *To-day his armed force is probably as strong as our own.* It is true, Gen. Lyon is now raising Home Guards in several parts of the State, but it may be too late. Last Saturday 450 men were enrolled as Home Guards, in Franklin County, to whom arms will be furnished by the U. S. Government; and it is proposed to increase the number, and form a regiment in that one county. If similar measures were only promptly adopted in every county, we might still hope to crush the rebellion without much bloodshed. But Uncle Sam is so *very* slow; not at all like the go-ahead fellow he has generally had the reputation of being.

Thus we have for a long while heard about the immense concentration of troops that was to take place at Cairo, but, as yet, we hear of no stir; and the whole number at present in possession of that delightful city—which correspondents, who have apparently never read the history of a war, pronounce impregnable—amounts to a handful of five thousand. One regiment only occupies Bird's Point, commanding Cairo; and it would not take a very numerous enemy to attack these few men in the rear, and turn their batteries on the luckless city of fever and ague notoriety. It is highly edifying to hear newspapers talk about Gen. Prentiss moving down to Tennessee. If his troops increase no faster than can be gathered from all the reports we receive from Camp Defiance, it will be a long while yet before he can attempt anything of the sort. Of course, it is necessary to take Memphis, being, as it is, the most important position from which to start an expedition early in the Fall down to New Orleans; but it cannot be taken with such a small force as is now collected at Cairo. Gen. Pillow can bring at least twenty thousand men at any moment to the defence of Memphis; and, according to all accounts, his troops are well provided with arms and artillery. If Government had supported the Union men in Tennessee at the right moment, there would be no necessity now for taking Memphis, and the Stars and Stripes would float as proudly over that city as they float over St. Louis.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE, ETC.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, June 15.

C. B. Cotton, the new Surveyor of this port, enters on the discharge of his duties on Monday.

The Postmaster of this city will deliver letters from the South on the payment of the Federal postage by the recipients.

A gentleman writes from Hopkinsville to the *Journal*, that an officer of the Tennessee rebels, stationed near the State line, informed him that Gov. Magoffin had, in answer to the inquiry of the officer what part of Kentucky he should occupy with his troops, advised him to keep his position near the State line, and hold himself in readiness to give assistance to Kentucky when needed.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 11th inst., states that a privateer called the *Savannah* had been captured by the brig *Perry*, and calls on Jefferson Davis to retaliate if the crew should be hung. The *Mercury* also complains that traders in the harbor are in the habit of supplying provisions to the blockading fleet.

The Raleigh *Standard* says that the North Carolina volunteer force is twenty thousand.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

Wheeling, Saturday, June 15.

Nothing of importance was done in the Wheeling Convention to-day. The time was mostly spent in discussion about the qualification of membership, which was so amended as to satisfy the criticisms upon it in yesterday's debate. Thorough and decided action may be looked for next week. Members are united in their plan for the reconstruction of the State Government.

MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Saturday, June 15.

Orders have been received from the Government that the twelve regiments now organized in this State, shall, on the 18th, rendezvous as follows: At Quincy, Cols. Smith's, Palmer's, Goode's, Scott's; at Alton, Cols. Ross', Turner's, Marsh's, Hecker's; at Casseyville, Colonels Wyman's, Dougherty's, Mulligan's. The Commissioners for the purchase the State arms and equipments, who have been in session during the week at Springfield, have adjourned until Wednesday next. They will then make awards.

Large numbers of competitors were present, representing many of the largest manufacturers in the country.

The *Tribune's* Cairo correspondent of the 14th, says that Gen. Buckner, the Kentucky Commissioner, was there on that day, and says that the State of Kentucky intends establishing a grand encampment of State troops, at Columbus. The Columbus people, he added, had no right to raise the secession flag, and he had requested them not to do so again.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 14th inst. says that a warrant is out for the arrest of Andrew Johnson for treason to Tennessee.

Thursday was kept as a fast-day throughout Tennessee, all business being suspended by the Secessionists.

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN REGIMENTS.

Boston, Saturday, June 15.

The First Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Cowdin, leaves to-night, *viâ* Providence and Stonington, direct for Jersey City, where they take the train South. The regiment goes with baggage wagons, ambulances and all equipments for active service.

The Fourth Maine Regiment will leave Rockland on Monday, and reach Boston on Tuesday afternoon, and proceed, *viâ* Fall River, to New-York.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. Martin, will leave Portsmouth on Thursday, proceeding by the Fall River route the same evening. Col. Borden, the agent for this route, has arranged for extra trains and boats for both regiments.

MORE TROOPS FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, June 15.

The First Regiment of Massachusetts left here about 8 o'clock this evening *viâ* Stonington for Jersey City. The regiment marched from the camp at North Cambridge to Boston Common, where it made a half-hour's rest. Thousands were present to cheer and bid the soldiers farewell.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Elmira, Saturday, June 15.

The Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rogers, and the Utica Regiment, Col. Christian, have received orders to report at Washington. They will probably leave on Tuesday next. The remaining five regiments will be mustered into the United States service for two years, and fully equipped. They hope to receive orders the coming week to march.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, OF NEW-YORK.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 15.

The Twelfth Regiment, of New-York, is expected to come up from Annapolis to Fort McHenry. No military movements have transpired here to-day.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Elmira, N. Y., Saturday, June 15.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment is ordered to Washington, and will leave on Monday or Tuesday.

OUTRAGE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, June 14.

This evening as two soldiers of Col. Moorhead's Regiment were walking the streets, while near the corner of Lombard and Gough streets, some one fired a pistol at them from a house. The ball took effect in the arm of Felix McCormick, of Company K. The house was searched, but the party escaped. The wound was slight.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, for Fort Pickens, weighed anchor from off the Battery, at 11:30 yesterday morning, having Wilson's Zouaves on board. She will probably anchor in the Bay, as some of the soldiers are yet ashore.

The United States gun-boat *Quaker City* is at Pier No. 4, North River, coaling and repairing.

The steamer *Delaware*, Johnson, which arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, had on freight forty Government wagons.

The United States gun-boat *City of New-York* was yesterday towed from foot of Vestry-street, North River, to the Navy yard, where she will receive her ordnance.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ENCAMPMENTS—FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. Baker's command numbers about 950 men, all of whom, with the exception of two companies, are uniformed with the State regulation of grey, which is at once neat and very serviceable. Five hundred old muskets are now in use for drilling, but the new rifled muskets, or Enfield rifles, will be given them. The regiment has acquired a good degree of perfection in drill. The health of the command is good, but there are a few persons on the sick list, whose proper care require the appointments of a hospital establishment, which they are yet without. This department should secure early attention, by those who have the care of the sanitary regulation at the camp. Col. Baker, who has been absent in Washington for several days, has not yet returned, and in consequence the grand parade and reception, announced for to-day, is postponed until Sunday next.

THE JACKSON GUARD.

This corps, under command of W. D. Kennedy, stationed at Great Neck, numbers 700 men, and are in good condition. They are doing their cooking in messes, in the open air. They have 125 wall tents, and 10 marquees. The regiment is nearly full, a good many being absent on leave. They will be inspected early this week.

WILLETT'S POINT ENCAMPMENT.

Col. Murphy's Regiment, located here, number 750 men, 500 of whom have been handsomely uniformed by the State per "regulation." The balance were to receive their clothes yesterday. They are supplied with regular army rations. They will be mustered into service on Monday. The camp is two miles from the landing at Whitestone, where conveyance can be had to and from the camp. Their blankets and uniforms are first-rate. They are to have their choice between Minié muskets and the Enfield rifles. A Catholic priest performs service in the camp, alternating with Rev. George E. Post, the regular chaplain of the regiment. There are only two in hospital, one injured by accident, and one affected by rheumatism. They are ordered to be ready on Saturday. Destination not given. An alarm was sounded at one o'clock Friday night, by the firing of shots, and the beat of the drum to arms. In five minutes all the men were turned out, and in line ready for action.

CAMP PLYMOUTH—A CALL FOR WRITING MATERIALS.

The Brooklyn Phalanx were yesterday making good use of the lumber sent down to them, in making floors to their tents. They are fast improving in drill. There is great lack of writing materials in all these encampments. Next to the luxury of seeing their friends, is that of writing to them. Any persons having a surplus of writing paper, envelopes, &c., could not perform a more humane act than sending it to the encampments. Any parcels of the kind left at the New-York Times Office, to the care of E. Smith, will be cheerfully delivered at the camps, as directed.

CAMP WEED, RIKER'S ISLAND.

The Thirty-first Regiment, Col. C. E. Pratt, stationed here, now number 740 men, exclusive of officers and musicians. They are not yet uniformed, owing to some irregularity in the inspection. The Tenth Company was not inspected until Thursday, but Gen. Arthur has promised the balance of uniforms as soon as they can be obtained. The island is rapidly improving in appearance, under the grading, ditching and sodding which is carried on by the regiment. There are only three men on the sick list, and two of those are from wounds accidentally received. The company movements in the drill are very perfect, and will compare favorably with the best regiments which have departed for the war. They have notified the Governor that they would be ready to march in 24 hours, if he would send the uniforms. They will no doubt leave during this week, with such arms as have been supplied to the other regiments, instead of those promised.

THE CARL SCHURZ CAVALRY.

The Carl Schurz Cavalry Regiment, lately accepted by the Government, promises to be a success. One of the surest signs is the number of regularly-educated Army officers which the organization is attracting to it. Prominent among these we may mention the names of A. E. McReynolds, the Colonel commanding; Major Merrill, late of the United States Army, who served with great distinction in the Mexican War; Col. Bayard Clark, Capt. Ogle, and others. The regiment is indebted to Capt. Eagle, of the Second Cavalry, who is now on the recruiting service in this City, for his advice and aid, which have been freely given, and have proved of great service. Recruiting is going on briskly. On Monday an office will be opened in Paterson, N. J.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARDS.

Officers' Headquarters, No. 8 Beekman st., New-York, June 15, 1861.

Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your valuable paper, to acknowledge the receipt of ten packages containing shirts, drawers, Havelocks and wrappers for my regiment, (President's Life Guard,) which has been presented by Mrs. John H. Hasen, Directress of the Ladies Aid Society for the Army, of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, and for which I return a soldier's gratitude,

R. D. GOODWIN, Col. commanding.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

Astor House, Room 41, New-York, June 15, 1861.

The officers of regiments and companies who have reported their respective commands to the above Association, and all others who wish to do so, are requested to meet at Room No. 41 Astor House, on Wednesday next, at 12 M., on special business.

HENRY STORMS, General Commandant.

SHIRTS, &C., FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Camp Corcoran, Va., June 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor on the officers and men of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, by acknowledging through the Times the receipt of four dozen gray flannel shirts, made of the best materials, with a pocket-handkerchief, thread and needles in the pocket of each shirt, the kind gift of Mrs. Lewis Francis, of East Twenty-seventh-street.

ANDREW BIRMINGHAM, Orderly Sergeant, Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

SECOND REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Another detachment of men leave this City, on Monday, in order to join the regiment, now stationed at Washington. Capt. Graham Sterail(?) and Lieut. Dmeco will be in command. Thirty more men will be accepted; so all men who are anxious to see active service, had better apply to the above officers, on Monday, 12 o'clock, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place.

PRAYER-MEETING FOR SOLDIERS.

A Union prayer-meeting for soldiers will be held, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the church corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

This department was busy yesterday in sending off a number of equipments for the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Donnelly, now stationed at Albany. A requisition was received by the Commissary-General, ordering the equipment of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Phelps, now quartered at Troy.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment was examined and mustered into the United States service, on Friday last, by Drs. Mott and Moseley and Lieut. Cogswell. There are ten full companies of 101 men each. The following are the field-officers: Colonel, John S. Cocks; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward J. Riley; Major, Richd. Halstead.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following regiments were paid off yesterday by Paymaster Col. Van Buren:

Thirty-eighth, Col. J. Hobart Ward	$9,421 34
Fourteenth, Col. James McQuade	6,001 25
Twenty-eighth, Col. Donnelly	4,692 62

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Three hundred and seventy pairs of shoes were sent off yesterday to the First Regiment Volunteers, Col. Allen, now stationed at Fortress Monroe.

THE SOLDIERS' HYMN BOOK.

The friends of the soldier have very generally furnished our Army with Bibles and tracts, through the agencies of the American Bible and the American Tract Societies. We are pleased to be able to say that a movement is now on foot to put a small pocket Hymn Book into the hands of each soldier, so that the camp may be furnished with all the requisites for private and public worship. The book consists of 75 hymns, varied in character, embracing the most of our national and patriotic compositions, a few on temperance, and the remainder religious. It was carefully compiled by a few gentlemen in the City, and will be published for the Young Men's Christian Association by G. S. Scofield, No. 599 Broadway (Am. S. S. Union Depository). An edition of 25,000 will be issued early this week. The book will be gratuitously distributed among the soldiers, by the Association, as fast as funds are contributed for the purpose. It is their wish to circulate 100,000 copies. Twenty dollars will supply a regiment.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

Quartermaster Mumley, of the Thirteenth Regiment, received the following letter yesterday from the States Adjutant-General:

General Head-quarters, State of New-York, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, June 13.

Dear Sir: The commanding General was instructed by letter, mailed June 3, to issue to the Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., one hundred tents. His attention is called to the subject by another letter, mailed to-day. The Quartermaster-General has also been instructed to issue 1,000 pairs of shoes.

As soon as they can be procured, the trowsers, promised in the telegram to you, will be furnished if the United States Government shall not have done so. It gives me great pleasure to afford you every assistance in my power. The Governor has not yet returned from Washington. I am, very respectfully, yours.

J. R. MERIDETH READ, Adjutant-General.

Considerable dissatisfaction has existed among the friends of the Thirteenth Regiment at the tardy action of the State authorities in furnishing the supplies needed by the regiment.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—On Friday night a large quantity of counterfeit bank-notes were put in circulation, the efforts of the counterfeiters having been simultaneously carried on in all parts of the City. The note counterfeited was the $5 issue of the Catskill Bank, and it is either a very accurately engraved *fac-simile* of the genuine or a photograph. There were, however, too many "green hands" employed in the matter to make it successful, as the following arrests prove: Henry Swift, who passed one at the store of M. McCormick, No. 140 Ninth-street—he had $50 of the paper in his wallet; George Ferguson and Geo. Wallace, who passed one at the store of M. K. Pendleton, No. 3 Ninth-street; Henry Dixon palmed one upon John Grannon, Third-avenue, corner of Fourteenth street; Oakley Brown swindled a woman named Louisa Montegtiro with one; Louisa Howlett passed one upon H. W. Wieholdt, storekeeper, at No. 11 Catharine-slip; James Clark got rid of one at Benj. Harris' store, No. 264 Grand-street, and Chas. Morris, a tailor, defrauded S. Rosenberg, of No. 68 Chatham-street, with one. The prisoners were taken to the various Police Courts, and the improbable stories told by them leave no doubt of their guilt. All were held for trial.

Police Volunteer Relief Fund.—The members of the Police Department have contributed for the month of May, for the support of the families of such of their comrades who have resigned their positions, and volunteered in the service of the Government, the sum of $1,854, the only Precinct refusing to contribute to this fund being the Thirteenth. Out of this sum, thirty families of Ex-Policemen have been each paid $50.

Another Case.—A person named Antonio Fitzgerald was found yesterday morning by an Eighth Ward Policeman, lying upon the sidewalk, disabled by wounds on his face and neck. He stated that he had been attacked and stabbed with a knife by one George Moore. He was taken to the Hospital, and search will be made for the assailant.

Stabbing.—An Irish woman, named Catharine McGown, residing in Duane-street, was arrested by the Seventh Precinct Police, on Friday night, charged with having attempted to take her husband's life by stabbing him in the left breast with a carving-fork. It is expected that he will die from the injury.

Theft of Clothing.—William Mackey was committed yesterday by Justice Quackenbush, charged with stealing clothing, valued at $100, from Mary Murray, of No. 959 Laurens-street. The property was recovered from a pawnbroker in Grand-street, to whom the prisoner had pledged it.

The Result of Hard Drinking.—On Friday night Benjamin Chappell, an Englishman, whose excesses had brought on a fit of delirium, jumped from the third story of No. 393 Pearl-street, and received shocking injuries. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

The Alleged Murder on Board the North Star.—The case of Geo. Chas. Seymour, Assistant-Engineer of the *North Star*, charged with murder, was called yesterday. The Commissioners being unable to hear the case yesterday, adjourned it to Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Sailing of the City of Washington.—The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, was detained some time in the lower Bay, discharging a number of stow-aways, who were sent back to the City in the tug *E. D. Morgan*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Accident at the Union Race Course.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man, named Thomas Carney, was killed on the Long Island Railroad, at the Union Course. He had been attending a trotting match there, and was standing by his horse, near the railroad track, when the animal took fright from the noise made by an approaching car, and ran off. The deceased attempted to catch his horse and fell upon the track, when the train passed over his body. He resided in Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, and leaves a wife and family.

Suicide.—A German named Chas. Mauer, residing in the eastern district, who, a few days since, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol and was subsequently removed to the City Hospital, died of his injuries on Saturday morning. Coroner Horton held an inquest, and a verdict of "death by suicide" was rendered. Domestic trouble was the cause of the act.

Weekly Mortality.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 91—the principal diseases being: Consumption, 15; scarlet fever, 9; convulsion infantile, 6; congestion of the brain, 5; dropsy of the head, 4; marasmus infantile, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 5. Men, 17; women, 13; boys, 28; girls, 23.

Arrival of the Iroquois.

The United States steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, Capt. Palmer, 18 days from Cadiz, *viâ* Fayal 14 days. arrived at this port yesterday. Capt. No date, latitude 38° longitude 60°, saw the wreck of a Norwegian brig; had been a long time in that situation. Could not see her name. The *Iroquois* has had strong wessterly winds for the last fourteen days.

List of Officers.—Commander, James S. Palmer; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. B. Clitz; Lieutenants, J. H. Hart, D. B. Harmony, E. P. McCrea; Paymaster, R. H. Clark; Passed Assistant-Surgeon B. Vreeland; Masters, C. I. Graves, H. B. Seele, J. V. McNair; First Assistant Engineer, H. Henderson; Second Assistant, D. N. Harris; Third Assistants, Clark Fisher, Wm. W. Miller, J. P. Sprague; Gunner, J. A. Littleston; Carpenter, J. A. Dixon.

Large Fire at Bangor, Me.

Bangor, Me., Saturday, July 15.

Late last night a fire broke out in the lumber storehouse of A. M. Roberts & Son, destroying all the lumber, and a quantity of molasses, in the storehouse, and also the lumber on the wharf, and on the docks. The fire spread, and destroyed large quantities of lumber on the adjoining wharves and docks. The property of Blunt & Hindman, R. Davis, S. F. Jersey, Merander & Pearson, Foster & Moore, J. M. & R. Hodgkins, Nathan C. Ayer, Judson Pool and others, together with several houses occupied by Irish families, were also destroyed. Loss probably about $50,000. The fire was the work an incendiary.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau—His Excellency Gov. Bayley, of Nassau, and family, 5; Major Fletcher, lady and servant, Lieut. Davenport, Capt. A. F. Clarke, U. S. A., R. Mullowney, Consul for Paraguay; Mon. G. Renouard, French Consul at Nassau; Dr. W. Kirkwood, Rev. Dr. Maclure, J. C. Lane, Capt. C. T. Smith, Capt. C. D Coffin, Capt. Jno. Waters, J. S. Farrington, P. Garcia, H. Randall, D. P. Bowden, J. C. Rehming, R. del Monte, A. Pellerin, F. Rolando, C. Jensen, A. Antonini, D. Lloyd, Thos. Lloyd, James Jackson, Joseph Jackson, R. Estevis, J. E. Rojas, M. Arostigui, A. B. Hepbourn, D. Isalede, H. J. McCartney and son, J. M. Astigarraga, J. M. Carns, M. Logendeal, V. Marquetti, U. Olarti, F. Lluria, J. Johnson, R. J. Patnillo, D. G. Rejon, F. Guardaminos, F. Hendle, S. K. Labott, G. R. Olsan, J. J. Marquetti, M. Hermindez, A. de Angelos, J. Gelada, P. Gonsales, G. Salcines, B. Alfonso, F. Formento, J. M. Montero, A. Perez, A. Doyle, Wilson Bex, Joseph Bell, P. Muret, D. Cardon, F. de la Helguera, Z. Zildna, T. Harrison, L. Stiker, J. Morehead, A. Astrado, T. Benoit, Joseph Stuart, L. Stuart, Cunard Stuart, Wm. Remien, A. Thibault, M. Collins, Mrs. H. R. Landers and child, Mrs. Alex. Johnson and child, Mrs. Turtle, child and servant, Miss Johnson, Miss Williams, Master Johnson, Mrs. F. Gollie, Mrs. Smith and 3 daughters, Mrs. C. E. Suydam, Mr. Caldwell and family, 4, Mrs. Ash, Miss Dod, Mrs. Farrington, Mrs. F. T. Sargeant and 4 children, Mrs. C. Dwyer, F. Verrier and family, 4, Mr. Galiol and family, 6, Mrs. A. Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lallier—Total, 127.

In brig Capella, from Havana—Don Miguel Fernandez, Don G. A. Ceneva, Pabela Estrado, J. Soper, Jacquin Garcia, Juan Velanlonga, Donna Matilda Rodriquez.

Passengers Sailed.

June 15.—*In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg*—Mr. and Mrs. Chapin and three children, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. O. Strassburger, and infant, New York; Eugene Lallou, Paris; Joseph Moseuthal, New-York; Mrs. Thos. Flamme, New-York; Miss C. Roeth, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Nolting and children, Laguayra; Mrs. Müldner and children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lears, New-York; Miss Margaretta Cain, New-York; Mrs. Staudinger, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Schrauder, two children and infant, Cincinnati; E. Koths, Cincinnati; Dr. H. P. Walcott, Boston; Edw. Keene, New-York; Jacob Oberndorf, New-York; Charles Friedlich, New-York; L. Windisch, New-York; John Sender, Williamsburgh; Rev. H. G. Kiergard, New-York; Herm. Wikan, New-York; Martin Köhler, Cincinnati; Wm. Hirschhorn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, two children and infant, New-York; Mrs. Seidel, two children and infant, New-York; Wm. John Johnston, Mount Vision; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bently, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Rischmann, child and infant, New-York; F. Niergarth, Bloomington; Mr. and Mrs. T. Scherrer, child and infant, New-York; Mrs. Dr. Sachs, Columbus; Louis Schade, Cor. Agricul. Depart., Washington; B. Coleman, New-York; Mrs. Murray, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ferd. Kreuder, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Bamberger, New-York; John M. Webb, New-York; M. Heinsius, New-York; H. Rose, New-York; Dr. Geo. F. and Mrs. Wiss, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. L. Palesi, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Gunther, St. Louis; Miss Heitmann, New-York; Mrs. Emma Heitmann, child and infant, New-York; A. Homann, New-York; R. A. Shipley, New-York; Charles Kuber, New-York; A. Riemenschneider, New-York; H. Rogge, Cincinnati; P. W. Ditsch and child, Muscatine; Mr. and Mrs. Havemann, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Pints, California; Mr. and Mrs. Schneider and infant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. Peterson, N. Y.; J. Rosenstein, N. Y.; Edw. Kautman, New-Orleans; Robt. P. Schouby, California; Aug. Stuhmke, Buffalo; Franz Huwald, N. Y.; W. Stein, Boston; Iwan Alcalde, N. Y.; Wm. Miller, N. Y.; Antoni Arrier, Cincinnati; N. J. Dinant, N. Y.; M. le Provost and son, N. Y.; J. F. Kaufman, N. Y.; A. Nridlinger, N. Y.; Henry Major Adams, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Richmann and children, Buffalo; H. Glinther, St. Louis, and others in steerage—total, 252.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 12 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 08 | Gov. Island... 1 57 | Hell Gate... 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships Vandalia, Patten, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Helvetia, Higgins, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Modern Times, Williams, Glasgow, E. S. Innes.

Barks James Montgomery, Pie, Cork and a market, R. D. Barrett; Excelsior, Crowley, Gloucester, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; A. J. Harvey, ——, Philadelphia, Baker & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmelea, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Marmion, Mitchell, Hull, H. S. Routh & Son; Henry Wilson, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt; Persia, Putnam, Picton, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs J. & H. Crowley, Drisko, Elizabethport; J. W. Sawyer, Leighton, Cherryfield, Thompson & Hunter; W. B. Nash, Small, Constantinople, Moore & Henry; Retreat, (Br.,) Young, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Sitka, Elliott, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Stedfast, (Br.,) Jernin, Queenstown, Arkell & Hurst.

Schooners Hannah, Loud, St. Kitts, Brett, Son & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Alexander M. Wallace, Point-au Petrie, B. F. Small; M. S. Davis, Small, Turks Island, B. F. Small; W. Hunter, Baker, Buenos Ayres, D. C. Murray; Mystic Valley, Russell, Tampico, ——; M. E. Pearson, Hodson, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; T. C. Lyman, ——, New Haven.

Sloop N. B. Sanders, Williard, Newport, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam gunboat Iroquois, Palmer, Cadiz 18 ds., via Fayal 14 ds. No date, lat. 38, lon. 60, saw the wreck of a herm. brig; had been a long time in that situation; could not see her name. The I. has had strong westerly winds for the last 14 ds.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 9th inst., and Nassau, N. P., 10th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived off the Battery at 3:45 A. M.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Princeton, Wamach, New-Orleans and the Bar 31 ds., with cotton, &c.; was bound to Havre, but put into this port for repairs, having busted both pumps.

Ship Nightingale, (prize, slaver,) J. J. Guthrie, U. S. N., commanding, Monrovia, W. C. A., May 13.

Bark Suttora, (Aus.,) Suttora, Sunderland 45 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer. May 17, lat. 51 37, lon. 35, saw a large painted-port ship dismasted and abandoned, supposed her to be an American.

Bark Canopus, (Br., of Hull,) Lawrence, Newcastle, Eng., 51 ds., with coal to Jackson & Neill.

Bark Powhatan, Winchester, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Ace, Havana May 31, with sugar and cigars to Miller & Houghton. 6th inst., lat. 33 04, lon. 78 30, was boarded by U. S. steamship Union and U. S. steamer Flagg, of the blockading squadron, from Hampton Roads for Charleston.

Brig Cosmos, (of Machias,) Talbot, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Mayhew. Has experienced some heavy weather. Sld. in co. with brig San Antonio, for New York.

Brig Alliance, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Evenson, Arroyo, P. R. 26 ds., with sugar, &c. to G. Wheelwright. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Newman, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Tynes & Smith.

Brig Olga, (Ital.,) Castellano, Messina 45 ds., passed Gibraltar April 28, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Urana, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Ianthe, (of Baltimore,) Ellingwood, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Crawford, (of Machias,) Small, Nuevitas 2d inst., with sugar, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Moonlight, Small, Rondout, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Merritt, with wrecking materials from bark Mary Sawyer, previously on the West Bank.

Schr. Lovet Peacock, Hobart, Galveston May 17, via Havana 2d inst., in ballast, to D. C. Murray. June 12, lat. 33 30, lon. 75 10, spoke bark Powhatan, from Cardenas for New York—wished to be reported.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, San Juan May 19, with logwood and hides to C. Durand. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Savannah, (prize, privateer,) Midshipman McCook, U. S. N., commanding, Charleston 4 ds.

Schr. Helen Mar, (of Dennis,) Nickerson, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to F. B. Small.

Schr. Francis J. Cummings, (of Bangor,) Jones, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New-Haven, Field, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Lewis, Leet, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Brainard, Chapman, Elizabethport, for Deep River.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Cohasset Narrows.

Schr. Choctaw, Harding, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Linnell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Jane, Kinney, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, New Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Pearl, Worthley, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. Whistler, Turshie, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Gov. Thorp, Platt, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Wicks, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Orient, Davis, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Colson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Abaco, Harmin, Norwalk, in ballast.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

June 14—Ships Marcia C. Day, London; Ocean Monarch, Liverpool; Barks Carlotta, Aspinwall; Henry Trowbridge, Barbados; Maria Morton, Antwerp. Brigs Gezusters, Antwerp; Greyhound (Br.,) Gaulton, N. S.; Helen Jane, Guadaloupe; Debra Kostrenskia, Cork; Baldasser, (Aus.,) do.

June 15—Steamships Borussia, (Ham.,) Hamburg; City of Washington, (Br.,) Liverpool; both passed the Battery at 12:15 P. M.; Vanderbilt, ——. Ship M. Netteboom, Antwerp.

Spoken, &c.

Maratim—Nor. bark, from Belgium for Quebec, May 25, lat. 48 45, lon. 45 48.

Nymph—Br. brig, from Poole for Newfoundland, May 25, lat. 48 45, lon. 45 48.

Norman—whaling schr., of Provincetown, 4 months out, 60 bbls. oil, all well, May 22, lat. 27, lon. 88 30, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, June 2, bark M. C. Rich, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig C. W. Ring, do. 14 ds.

At Cardenas, June 4, bark W. E. Anderson, for Cork and a market, just chartered.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES MURPHY, AMOS F. HATFIELD,
HUGH SMITH, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
PETER B. SWEENEY, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBE'ZER BEADLESTON, JOHN KERR,
JACOB MILLER, CHESTER LAMB,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND, THOMAS A. GARDINER,
CHARLES B. WHITE, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE A. MARSHALL was reëlected President; HUGH SMITH, Vice-President, and J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, June 15, 1861.